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KURANARI, SHEVARDNADZE PLAN 24 SEP UN MEETING

OW221217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 22 KYODO -- Japanese and Soviet Foreign ministers, Tadashi Kuranari and Eduard Shevardnadze, will meet in New York September 24, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday. The two foreign ministers will be attending the regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, the sources said.

In their meeting the Soviet foreign minister may unveil the timing of a visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Japan, the sources said. Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Solovyev told the Foreign Ministry Friday that Shevardnadze has accepted Kuranari's proposal to meet in New York, according to the sources. Kuranari, in a meeting with Solovyev August 6, filed the proposal and called on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Japan by the end of this year or in January.

SRV AUTHORIZES FIRST JAPANESE TRADING OFFICE

OW220501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 22 KYODO -- Nissho Iwai Corp., a leading trading company, said Friday it will open a resident representative office in the Vietnamese capital of Hanoi by the end of September. Company officials said Nissho Iwai is the first Japanese enterprise authorized by the Vietnamese Government to open such an office in the communist nation since its reunification in 1976. The officials said the Hanoi government is expected to allow other Japanese companies to set up similar offices in Vietnam in the future, resulting in an improvement in Japan-Vietnam trade ties.

According to the officials, the Vietnamese Government has in the past allowed Japanese businessmen to stay in Vietnam for a maximum of three months at most. It now allows them to stay longer without needing entry visas every time they visit the country, the officials said.

The Nissho Iwai officials said Vietnam, with a population of 60 million and high education levels, has a vast potential as a major export market.

Two-way trade between Japan and Vietnam totaled about 210 million dollars last year, with Japan recording an 84 million dollar trade surplus. Major Japanese export items included trucks, tires and radios, while import items included such primary goods as anthracite and shrimps.

Nissho Iwai plans another resident representative office in Ho Chi Minh City in the future.

CPRF MEMORANDUM MARKS 1976 PANMUNJOM INCIDENT

SK220030 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The Secretariat of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] has issued a memorandum accusing the U.S. imperialists of criminal maneuvers in connection with their running wild to provoke a new war, and in aggravating tension by frequent military provocations in Panmunjom and the surrounding areas of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. The memorandum reads:

Panmunjom in our country is well known to the world as the epitome of a divided Korea, where confrontation and tension continue. Panmunjom was the place where negotiations for the Korean armistice were held and the Korean Armistice Agreement signed, and it has become and a historic site, the site where the U.S. imperialists knelt down before the Korean people with a white flag in hand.

Many years have passed since then. Yet Panmunjom is still accusing the U.S. imperialists of their unchanged aggressive ambition and of the crimes of the occupying forces. A total of some 444,000 instances of violations of the armistice agreement have been committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets over the past 33 years since the armistice. In particular, the violations have rapidly increased since 1980, and they amounted to some 20,000 in 1981, some 21,500 cases in 1984, and no less than 20,400 cases for the first 7 months of 1986. A considerable portion of these have been provocations committed in the Panmunjom area, with the Panmunjom incident 10 years ago a typical example.

The CPRF Secretariat issues this memorandum in connection with the 10th anniversary of the provocative Panmunjom incident committed by the U.S. imperialists on 18 August 1976, condemning the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for their criminal maneuvers causing tension in our country by frequent military provocations in Panmunjom and the surrounding area of the MDL.

The Accusations of Panmunjom

If the situation in Panmunjom is tense, the Korean situation is tense; and if the Korean situation is tense, the world situation is tense. Therefore, world attention is focused on Korea, especially on Panmunjom in Korea. The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea have continually committed military provocations in Panmunjom to cause tension in our country and to find an excuse to provoke a new war. People have not forgotten the Panmunjom incident that took place 10 years ago.

The Panmunjom incident was an international military provocation committed by the U.S. imperialists. In order to gain support from the voters in the presidential election to be held in November that year by providing justification for his election platform offering continuous support to the fascist South Korean regime suppressing human rights, Ford plotted to cause tension in that situation and provoke war on the Korean peninsula.

The question is why the United States provoked the irreversible [hoepi toelsu omnun] Panmunjom incident and used this, in fact, as an excuse to start a war, ignoring the most reasonable reply of the North Korean side. The reason was that they attempted to use this to help Ford win the presidential nomination and win more support for him from GOP hardliners, as stated by the 26 August 1976 issue of the U.S. paper GUARDIAN.

The U.S. paper GUARDIAN dated 1 September 1976 bore this out by facts, enumerating the reasons as noted below that the Panmunjom incident was an intentional provocation by the U.S. imperialists.

When the American-led group came with an axe to cut the white poplar -- this tree was planted and cared for by the North Korean side -- four of the North's security personnel approached them and told them the tree should not be cut without prior negotiations with our side. Their request was met with abusive language and a personal attack by the U.S. side. Four of them were beaten, and an axe was hurled at them. When the security personnel of the North side reacted in self-defense, the U.S. Army side called in reinforcement troops that were apparently standing nearby and had some photographers follow them.

Thus the Panmunjom incident was a premeditated, international, and sneaky provocation. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists pretended that we committed this act and, repeatedly issuing the statements by such leaders as Ford and Kissinger, they raved that we should be held responsible for the consequences arising therefrom. Twice holding top-level Security Council meetings, they held conferences to provoke war and went so far as to commit a dangerous military action.

The U.S. imperialists committed a provocation of mobilizing numerous armed personnel and cutting the white poplar tree, issued an alert order to the U.S. Forces, the South Korean puppet Army, the U.S. Air Force in Japan, and the U.S. 7th Fleet, and even dispatched armed forces of their air force from U.S. mainland and their bases in Japan on a massive scale. On the morning of 21 August that year, Ford ordered the carrier Midway of the U.S. 7th Fleet, carrying some 100 planes and guided missiles, to be dispatched to Korean waters, and dispatched 1,800 troops, an advance contingent of the 15,000 troops of the U.S. 3d Marine Corps division based on Okinawa, to South Korea.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists frenziedly maneuvered to start a war in Korea, taking advantage of the Panmunjom incident committed by them. However, the U.S. imperialists subsided in their attempt to conduct a demonstration of strength because of our restrained self-defensive step.

The United States was close to provoking a new war in Korea last week. The war was prevented because North Korea showed great self-restraint, although it sternly criticized the bellicosity of the United States and expressed its readiness for self-defense, as stated in the 26 August 1976 issue of the U.S. paper GUARDIAN. Thus, the Panmunjom incident intensively showed the true nature of the U.S. imperialists as war fanatics.

Reckless Military Provocation

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, frenziedly engaging in preparing a new aggressive war, a nuclear war, on the Korean peninsula, have continually committed adventurous military provocations to trigger a war. The U.S. imperialists, continually engaging in military provocations and continuing to stress superiority in strength, have deployed numerous armed forces in Panmunjom and the surrounding area and have continuously conducted rackets against our side.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have frequently threatened the security personnel of our side. On 13 May 1958 and 27 May 1962, the security troops of the U.S. Army side threw stones at the security personnel and the building of our side in Panmunjom, breaking windowpanes. On 8 February 1965, the security troops of the U.S. Army side secretly approached a guardpost of our side in the Joint Security Area [JSA] of Panmunjom and threw stones at it.

On 9 and 12 October 1970 and on 3 March 1974, hooligans of the U.S. Army side collectively challenged the security personnel of our side and assaulted them.

They did not hesitate to commit military actions threatening the security of the security personnel of our side. On 22 December 1963, a military policeman of the U.S. Army side threatened the security personnel of our side with a knife in hand. On 26 November 1984, immediately after the Panmunjom shooting incident, a military policeman of the U.S. Army leaped up wildly with a gun in hand as if he were about to shoot it. They committed a grave provocation again in the conference room area. A military policeman of the U.S. Army threatened the North's personnel as if to shoot at them, according to an AP report from Seoul, 26 November 1984.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are frequently conducting criminal military exercises in Panmunjom and the surrounding area. They have even conducted military exercises in the MAC headquarters area, which supervises the observance of the armistice agreement.

On 6, 7, and 10 April 1962, in the small area of the MAC headquarters area, military exercises were staged by mobilizing even helicopters and firing guns and rifles. This clearly shows what vicious and shameless provokers the U.S. imperialists are.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets fire guns and rifles at our areas and guards whenever they wish. The U.S. imperialists, who began to fire shells and bullets at our side only 20 minutes after the Armistice Agreement came into force, have all along fired at random at the buildings of the MAC and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, not to speak of the guard posts and guards on our side.

The U.S. AP news agency reported on 26 November 1984 from Seoul that, on that day, prior to the 426th MAC meeting at which their adventurous military provocations would be denounced, the U.S. imperialists brought into the area of the conference room armed personnel as many as 90 higher than the authorized number, deployed machine guns in a building next to the conference room, and committed a wild act by saying that they would fire at the conference room.

The armed provocations by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have drastically increased, particularly since Reagan's junket to South Korea in November 1983.

On 29 March 1984, they committed provocations by firing some 600 M-16 rifle rounds in an area 1,000 meters south of MDL Marker 0805, some 200 rounds in an area 1,000 meters south of MDL Marker 0801, and some 300 bullets in an area 550 meters south of MDL Marker 0806 against the areas of our side.

Some time after this, on 22 April, they committed hostile acts by firing recoilless rifles and automatic rifles in the areas southwest of MDL Marker 0879 and southwest of Marker 0891.

On 19 and 20 September and on 12 and 23 November 1984, too, the U.S. imperialists committed provocations by firing large-caliber machine guns and recoilless guns and by firing launchers and M-16 automatic rifles at a guard post of our side. The military provocations by the U.S. troops have gone far beyond the limit and have become the wild acts of those who have lost their reason.

The Panmunjom shooting incident of 23 November 1984, which put even wild beasts to shame, was a notable example.

On that day a foreign tourist, while touring the conference room area in Panmunjom, crossed the central demarcation line outside the conference room because he was not fully aware of the order in that area. In such a case, explaining the order and letting one know about it is an appropriate act. With this stand, our guard personnel approached the foreign tourist who had crossed the central demarcation line. However, the U.S. imperialists fired automatic weapons without due cause. Under these circumstances, our side by telephone demanded that the enemy side stop firing, and informed the enemy side that unarmed personnel were going out to rescue our wounded personnel.

North Korea demanded that the U.S. side, which fired at the personnel of the North in Panmunjom, stop firing. However, the U.S. side ignored this and killed three North personnel. Killing personnel of the North was a bestial act and wild violation of the Armistice Agreement. This was reported by the Japanese KYODO news agency from Seoul, 24 November 1984. The U.S. imperialists provoked the Panmunjom shooting incident to rupture North-South dialogue and create two Koreas a goal they were working towards.

Sano Akira, director of the organization and youth department of Sohyo in Japan, in his statement on 30 November 1984 noted that the act the U.S. imperialists committed at a time when relief goods had been delivered to the South Korean flood victims through the humanitarian measure of the republic and at a time when the economic talks and Red Cross talks were being held between the North and South could be branded only as one running counter to reducing tension.

The British Reuter News Agency from Seoul on 26 November 1984 charged: Seoul and Washington are attempting to destroy recent moves to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula. The Panmunjom shooting incident was a deliberate and premeditated criminal act of the United States to disturb the alleviation of tension in Korea and the creation of an atmosphere for dialogue.

When all mankind denounced in unison the bestial crime of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who were solely responsible for the Panmunjom shooting incident, they viciously schemed to shift responsibility onto us for the incident. Shamelessly, they raved alternately in Seoul and Washington that they had taken a self-defensive measure because we had provoked them.

NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Korean residents in Canada, on 1 December 1984 revealed that the self-defensive measure raved about by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique was trickery and sophism to evade responsibility for the bestial killing atrocity. It sharply condemned them, saying: We cannot but note the puppet nature of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is condemning the North and praising the U.S. shooting. Do they indeed possess a national conscience? Does the blood of Koreans flow in them?

The Panmunjom shooting incident once again disclosed to the world that the U.S. imperialists are indeed war maniacs and shameless aggressors cannot survive without military provocations.

Since the beginning of this year, too, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets have continued large-scale war exercises and armed provocation rackets in succession, including the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, thus placing the North-South dialogue in a serious crisis. Worse still, the wretches have more viciously committed military provocations in the Panmunjom area after we put forward early this year a proposal to terminate armed conflicts and adopt perfect security measures in the JSA in Panmunjom, and proposed to them discontinuing military exercises and holding talks between military authorities.

On last 20 March, 2 May, and 10 and 25 June, the wretches committed hostile acts of firing 12.7-millimeter, large-caliber machine guns and M-16 automatic rifles at the guard post of our side. In addition, some time ago, on 5 and 9 August, they committed a deliberate and premeditated armed provocation by firing large-caliber machine gun and automatic rifle at the guard post of our side.

The Illegal Introduction of Weapons

The U.S. imperialists have deployed a large quantity of weapons and heavy military equipment of various kinds in and around Panmunjom by wildly violating the Armistice Agreement. The Armistice Agreement allows no weapons except pistols and rifles to be introduced into the JSA in Panmunjom. But the U.S. imperialists brought automatic weapons into the JSA in Panmunjom immediately after the cease-fire. Still not satisfied, they have actively introduced heavy weapons since 1980, when traitor Chon Tu-hwan usurped power. Moreover, in the JSA in Panmunjom, the wretches introduced machine guns on 1 May 1983 and even vulcan guns on 29 August the same year. In particular, the U.S. imperialists' deployment of the heavy weapons in Panmunjom, the introduction of which into Panmunjom is banned, fully discloses their aggressive nature. This was stated by Sano Akira, director of the Sohyo organization and youth department of Japan, on 30 November 1984.

The U.S. imperialists have activity introduced weapons and modern military equipment of various kinds into the area around the JSA in Panmunjom. With the objective of turning the DMZ into a combat position to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists have introduced all kinds of weapons into this area since the cease-fire.

In particular, entering the 1970's the U.S. imperialists introduced more heavy weapons. In 1970 alone, 105-millimeter howitzers, 106.7-millimeter and 81-millimeter mortars, 90-millimeter and 57-millimeter recoilless guns, and many other heavy and automatic weapons of various kinds had been introduced.

On 1 March 1975, a 106.7-millimeter mortar was introduced into an area 1,000 meters northeast of the MDL Marker 0354, and on 21 May a 105-millimeter howitzer and a 57-millimeter recoilless gun were introduced into an area 1,000 meters east of MDL Marker 0800 and into an area 900 meters east of MDL Marker 0310. Thus, on as many as 84 occasions from 18 March through 24 May alone and 25 times in the period from 10 through 26 July, all kinds of heavy weapons and equipment had been introduced and deployed in combat positions and kept in a standing firing posture. 57-millimeter recoilless guns were respectively introduced into an area 600 meters south of the MDL Marker 0740 on 10 and 11 November in the same year and into an area 350 meters east of MDL Marker 0014 on 21 December. Moreover, even a tank was brought in on 22 January, 14 July, and 23 August.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have dragged more weapons and heavy equipment into the DMZ every year. The number of protests our side lodged with the enemy against illegally dragging artillery, armored cars, tanks, heavy weapons and automatic weapons into the DMZ at the MAC for the single year of 1978 reached more than 6,100.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets dragged more tanks, armored cars, various kinds of artillery pieces, large-caliber machine guns, and automatic weapons into areas near Panmunjom while more loudly talking about the threat of southward invasion at the beginning of the 1980's.

On 1 May 1980, they dragged 18 armored cars into the area 1,100 meters south of MDL Marker 0207.

On 28 August 1981, they dragged two 150-mm howitzers and a number of armored cars into the area 950 meters south of MDL Marker 1094. On 22 October 1982, they dragged tanks, armored cars, and vulcan guns into the area 1,500 meters east of MDL Marker 0046.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets dragged armored cars, 105-mm howitzers, vulcan guns and recoilless rifles into areas south of the MDL Marker 1415 and east of MDL Marker 0046 in May and June 1984. In July, August, September and December, they committed the crimes of dragging 106-mm and 90-mm recoilless rifles, vulcan guns, 12.7-mm large-caliber machine guns, and tanks and armored cars into the DMZ.

Violations of the Armistice Agreement by the rascals by dragging heavy weapons, including automatic weapons and heavy equipment, into and around Panmunjom in the first half of 1984 alone number more than 5,000. This figure increases every year.

All facts clearly prove that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are straining the situation and creating the danger of war in our country. We have made all possible efforts by putting forth various reasonable proposals to ease tension and promote peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, and not to promote confrontation, war and division. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have responded to our peace efforts with war exercises and military provocations, refusing all our sincere and reasonable proposals.

The rascals' ravings about easing tension and promoting peace are a deceptive trick designed to conceal their policy of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists cannot escape criminal responsibility for aggravating tension and creating the danger of war on the Korean peninsula with any excuse.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should abandon the line of confrontation and war, which runs counter to the aspirations of our people and the people of the world, and should stop their military provocations. The United States and the South Korean side should immediately respond to our proposals to ensure perfect security in the headquarters area of the MAC and JSA and hold talks between military authorities.

17 August 1986, Pyongyang

U.S. ECONOMIC SUBJUGATION OF SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK211029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "U.S. Imperialists' Brigandish Economic Aggression for Feathering Their Own Nest at the Expense of South Korea." The paper says:

With the settlement of "pending trade issues" between the United States and South Korea at the brigandish demand of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets will open the market to U.S. cigarettes in September, introduce the material patent system from the latter half of next year, join the universal copyright convention and permit the infiltration of the U.S. life insurance companies. The U.S. demand for the opening of South Korean market is a most brazenfaced, brigandish and unilateral one. This is a high-handed arbitrariness of the colonial ruler who regards South Korea as a hereditary dominion, a state of the United States.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, a hand-raised colonial stooge of U.S. imperialism, agreed to the disgraceful settlement of "pending trade issues", which will deal a heavy blow at the South Korean economy and people's living.

Above all, the plunder and subjugation of the South Korean economy by U.S. imperialism will be intensified still further. The puppets who have nothing of their own and depend on others for everything will suffer a loss of more than 1 billion dollars every year only by recognizing the intellectual property including copyright and material patent right. The opening of market to U.S. cigarettes alone will inflict a loss of 500 million dollars a year upon South Korea. The opening of South Korean life insurance market, most backward and feeble in competitive power, will bring the puppets a loss of 4-5 billion dollars a year in this field.

The settlement of the "pending trade issues" will raise the liberation of commodity import into South Korea to 91.7 percent to turn South Korea into a market of U.S. commodities and place South Korea more tightly under the direct domination and control of the U.S. monopoly capital in various domains of finance, capital, commerce circulation, sciences and monopoly. The settlement of the "pending trade issues" will lead many enterprises of South Korea to financial difficulties and bankruptcy. It is inevitable that over 20 cigarette manufacturers of South Korea will go bankrupt with the infiltration of U.S. tobacco firms into South Korea.

In order to extricate themselves from colonial slavery, the South Korean people should not only achieve political independence but also build an independent national economy as early as possible, freed from the U.S. imperialists' economic subjugation.

JAPANESE DAMAGE KOREAN BOAT, THROW MAN OVERBOARD

SK220021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP) -- A Japanese trawler damaged a Korean fishing boat by hitting into it and threw a fisherman overboard after tying him to a wooden plank.

The incident took place as the Korean fisherman jumped aboard the Japanese ship, protesting the total destruction done to their fishing nets.

The incident took place on the high sea at an area of 131 degrees north latitude.

According to Choe Chang-min, skipper of the Korean ship, two Japanese ships were cruising along the sea where fishing gear had been lowered by the Korean ship, destroying the fishing equipment.

He said he immediately protested and asked the Japanese ships to stop, but was ignored.

The Korean ship then approached one of the two Japanese ships to lodge a more direct protest. But the Japanese made a sharp turn and hit the Korean ship damaging it.

Fisherman Pang Hyon-chol, 29, jumped over the Japanese boat to protest, at which time the Japanese boat began to steer in the direction of Japan with the Korean fisherman on board.

After the boat was given a chase by the Korean boat for about 30 minutes, the Japanese threw Pang into the sea after tying him to a piece of wood, according to Choe.

NKDP RESUMING EFFORTS TO MEET WITH JSP POLITICIANS

Rejoins Korea-Japan League

SK210006 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will resume efforts in earnest to have official exchanges with the Japan Socialist Party as the government showed a soft position toward the issue, party sources said yesterday.

In this connection, NKDP President Yi Min-u made it clear yesterday that his party will take part in the annual conference of the Korea-Japan Parliamentary League, which will be held in Tokyo Sept. 1-2.

This means a reversal of the party's earlier decision to sever ties with the binational parliamentary goodwill body.

The NKDP had decided to bolt from the league in protest against the government's refusal to issue an entry visa for Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi for his visit to the NKDP.

"However, I heard from Prime Minister No Sin-yong yesterday that the government will positively study the issuance of the visa for the JSP head," Yi noted.

Yi and other leaders of major parties had talks on current political issues at Prime Minister No's residence Tuesday.

"We will send an invitation to whoever will be elected the SPJ chairman in its convention in September. The invitee should not necessarily be Mr. Ishibashi," he added.

Ishibashi's visit to Seoul was first arranged by Kim Yong-sam and the NKDP sent a formal invitation to him in the name of Yi Min-u last May.

DJP Floor Leader Comments

SK220017 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Se-ki, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that the issue of entry visas to officials of the Japan Socialist Party "could be studied positively depending on developments within the Japanese party."

Yi made the remarks when he met with his counterpart of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, Rep. Kim Tong-yong, at a Seoul hotel.

The opposition party decided in May to withdraw from the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League in protest over the government's refusal to issue an entry visa to the JSP chairman, Masashi Ishibashi.

Yi told Kim during the meeting that the issue could be studied positively, noting that a reshuffle in the JSP leadership is expected in September because of its defeat in the recent general election.

The DJP floor leader called for the NKDP to retract its decision to pull out of the league, in view of national interests.

In response, Kim said that his party would make a review of the issue in a positive manner. "I will report the contents of this meeting to the official party organs," he added. Kim said, however, his party wants the operation of the league to be improved, asserting that the majority parties of Korea and Japan have "unilaterally" run the parliamentary goodwill body so far.

During yesterday's meeting, Yi and Kim also discussed the opposition's call for convening a special National Assembly session to deal with the outstanding issues, including the alleged sexual abuse of a female detainee and the Independence Hall fire.

Yi opposed the NKDP's demand, saying that it is time for rival parties to concentrate their efforts on the production of a compromise on the proposed constitutional revision. "Moreover, there are only about 30 days to go before the regular Assembly session," he added.

Also discussed during the meeting was the NKDP's call for dropping the indictments against the three NKDP lawmakers, Pak Chan-chong, Cho Sun-hyong and Kim Tong-chu. Pak and Cho were indicted last July on charges of inciting the student demonstration at a Seoul university, and Kim on charges of the alleged floor violence last December.

Meanwhile, the DJP floor leader met with Rep. Kim Yong-chae, floor leader of the minor opposition Korea National Party, later in the day. They urged the NKDP to participate in the annual conference of the parliamentary goodwill body.

POLICE 60-DAY ANTITERRORIST CAMPAIGN FOR ASIAD

SK220009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday entered a 60-day period of emergency time for Asian Games in September.

The drive was declared by Kang Min-chang, director of the National Police Headquarters (NPH), during a meeting of police chiefs from major cities and provincial governments.

Kang instructed police to safeguard foreign athletes and officials participating in the 10th Asiad scheduled for Sept. 25-Oct. 5.

He also told a team of detectives probing into the bloody murder of the four gangsters to delve deeply into the question of whether the murder suspects have connections with foreign narcotics trafficking rings or international crime syndicates.

Judging that those involved in last Thursday's bloodshed had once been active in the port city of Mokpo, Kang said the police will track down criminals and organized syndicates active in such port cities as Pusan, Inchon and Yosu as well as Mokpo.

Information on all gangsters and criminal ring members will be fed into computers to keep a close tab on their activities, he said.

The NPH will increase information exchange with regard to international terrorists in foreign relevant agencies to prevent them from entering the country during the Asiad.

Kang said police commandos will be activated to fight off possible international terrorism and vigilance around airports will be reinforced during the games.

Local airports will spend more time to screen air cargos to block an illegal inflow of guns and other weapons.

The NPH will deploy some 8,000 policemen in and around 2,442 terrorism prone places, including hotels, the athletes villages and competition sites.

Kang said the NPH will organize a special police squad for each national team taking part in the Asian Games for an effective protection of foreign participants. In addition, special guards comprising of policewomen will be at the games, he said.

PASASON ON LPRP'S CORRECT, CLEAR-SIGHTED LINE

BK211449 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Aug 86

[18 August PASASON editorial: "Our Party Line Is Always Correct and Glorious"]

[Text] After the complete liberation of our country and the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975, despite the then complex development of the situation at home and abroad, our party succeeded in defining a correct, unified, and all-round strategic line.

The overall line of our country's revolution for the period of transition toward socialism was clearly mentioned in the political report submitted by the LPRP Central Committee to the Third Party Congress. This line is to consolidate and strengthen ceaselessly the dictatorship of the proletariat; to organize and ensure close unity among the working people of all ethnic minority groups and the exercising of their right to master their country and society; to carry out simultaneously the three revolutions -- in which the revolution in the relations of production will pave the way for the productive forces to develop, the scientific-technological revolution is the kingpin and the cultural and ideological revolution should take a step ahead -- all this is for the socialist construction; to exploit and bring into full play all potentials of the country, starting from agriculture and forestry and taking the development of agriculture and forestry as a base for industrial development; to transform the economy; to turn step by step small production into socialist large-scale production to carry out industrialization gradually and selectively, considering socialist industrialization as the central task of the period of transition in order to develop the productive forces, build up and ceaselessly consolidate the socialist relations of production, and turn our country into one having developed agriculture, forestry, and industry; to build a prosperous, happy, and joyful life for all ethnic minority people; to eradicate for good the exploitation of man by man; to strengthen the national defense and public security tasks and firmly defend the national independence, sovereignty, and the new regime; and to build a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist Laos, and together with Vietnam and Cambodia, to defend firmly the outpost of the socialist system in this region, and actively contribute to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in the world.

Our party's socialist construction line originated from Marxism-Leninism -- a scientific and creative theory which will lead all mankind to happiness without the situation of the exploitation of man by man. Meanwhile, our party's socialist construction line was drawn from the rich lessons of various fraternal socialist countries and was skilfully coordinated with the true historical conditions and special characteristics of the Lao nation.

After defining a correct line, our party has known to carry out this line persistently, has had appropriate methods of work, such as on the mobilization of movements to implement regularly the line, and has sought to know the things that do not correspond with the true, objective situation in order to promptly modify or amend the line. For this reason, over the past 10 years, the people of all ethnic minority groups throughout the country have succeeded in firmly defending the administrative power and has further strengthened it with each passing day, have developed production, and have normalized and gradually improved the living conditions of the people of all ethnic groups.

In short, all victories recorded by the entire people in the past are attributable to the correct and clear-sighted line of the LPRP.

The main rason why the party's line has not yet been concretized and materialized in some areas and in some cases is that some of our cadres, party members, state employees, and people have not yet profoundly grasped the overall line as well as the lines, policies, and plans of the party and state set for each stage, thus considerably limiting the success of our national defense and construction cause. Therefore, only by enabling our cadres, party members, and people of all ethnic minority groups to clearly understand the party-state line as the concrete task of their branch of work and localities and by organizing the fruitful implementation of this line, can we truly glorify the correctness and clear-sightedness of the party line and turn it into a living thing.

VIENTIANE VIEWS POST ELECTION THAI RELATIONS

BK200950 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 16 Aug 86

[**"Article": "May the Just Wish of the Thai People Be Realized"**]

[Text] As everyone is fully aware, the new government of the Kingdom of Thailand has been formed with General Prem Tinsulanon as prime minister. The Thai people as well as those of neighboring countries hope to see a change for the better in Thailand's foreign policy, which will help bring peace and well-being to the Thai laboring people in particular and the Thai people in general. If this wish is to be realized, one must first admit that the majority of the Thai people aspire to enjoy genuine freedom and coexist peacefully with their neighbors. This can be seen from a statement by Phichai Rattakun, the leader of the Democrat Party, noting the need to establish free-trade exchanges with the Indochinese countries. He said that in the past, due to its closed-door policy, Thailand lost an opportunity to earn an estimated \$6 billion in trade exchanges with those countries -- money that has been reaped by the capitalists in other countries.

The Thai people's electing 100 members of the Democrat Party to the 347-seat Parliament clearly shows that they support the just foreign policy of this party. They do not want to pursue a foreign policy of following in the foot steps of any particular country, for it will only disgrace Thailand, particularly as it is suffering from current economic doldrums.

Even though the new Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, led by Gen Prem Tinsulanon, may encounter numerous obstacles created by certain persons in the National Security Council and the Foreign Ministry, it will score commendable successes if it is resolved to fulfill the aspirations of the majority of the Thai people. The Lao Government and people always want to see relations between the two countries normalized as soon as possible. Kaysone Pohomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, said in the 15 August communique of the Council of Ministers that 7 years ago relations between the two countries were improved to the extent that two joint Lao-Thai communiquees were signed in 1979, reiterating the correct principles of fraternal and neighborly relations between the two countries. It is deplorable that since then the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have sought to pursue a hostile policy toward the LPDR by committing provocations against Laos and launching nibbling attacks against and occupying the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province, thereby creating tension between the two countries and undermining the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples. However, the numerous schemes to undermine relations between Laos and Thailand have been defeated in the initial stage. Those schemes will be totally defeated if the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries continue to walk further along the path of hostility. With the joint efforts of the peoples and governments of the two countries, it is believed that normal relations between Laos and Thailand will undoubtedly be restored.

RADIO FEATURE REVIEWS DECADE OF VICTORIES

BK170712 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13-14 Aug 86

[Article: "10 Years of Glorious Victories in the Cause of Defending and Building the New Regime."]

[Text] Respected listeners, the 10th plenary session of the third LPRP Central Committee, convened between 15 and 31 May this year under the chairmanship of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, reviewed and evaluated all aspects of the situation in our country and the party's leadership in the past 10 years of entering the new period of the revolution. The session once again reiterated that the line, policies, and strategic and tactical orientation outlined by our party during the period of bypassing capitalism to advance toward socialism and adopted at the third party congress were fundamentally correct and creative in many respects. The session was completely unanimous in defining the guidelines, spirit, and primary content of the political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented at the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress, which is aimed at working out further details for the overall line of the bypassing period, for example the duties, direction, and strategic policies of our revolution from now till the year 2000 and the direction, duties, objectives, and measures of perseverance of the Second 5-Year Plan between 1989 and 1990.

The draft political report consists of five major parts. The first part reflects the glorious victories in the cause of defending and building the new regime in the past 10 years, a number of remaining insoluble weak points and shortcomings and some experience drawn from the actual acts of defending the country and building the new regime. The second part deals with the fundamental direction of the economic and social strategy of our country from now till the year 2000. This part clearly defines the fundamental economic and social duties of the bypassing period, the fundamental direction of economic and social development from now till the year 2000, the Second 5-Year Plan from 1986 to 1990, and some guidelines for implementation of the orientation of social and economic development and economic management mechanisms. The third part clearly defines the direction of national defense and public security tasks from now till the year 1990. The fourth part defines the foreign policy of our party and state, particularly in the coming years, aimed at creating favorable international conditions for implementing the two strategic tasks of the revolution in our country. The fifth part deals with party building work. It reflects the leading role of the party whose actual acts in the past 10 years have proved that our party has entered the new period with a victorious posture. At the same time, it also defines the direction for building the party in the years to come. The overall contents and spirit of party building work are to strengthen party leadership in all aspects of social life, in the tasks of managing the state and society, and in the revolutionary process of the masses; to strive to enhance the class and leading characteristics of the party; to consolidate, improve, and raise the quality of party organizations and the organizations in the proletarian dictatorial system so as to make them purer and stronger; to increase the close relationship between the party and the people of all tribes; to train and develop comprehensive ranks of cadres with quality, knowledge, and capabilities; to build the ranks of party cadres possessing characteristics of determined fighters and to have capabilities to manage and build a new society; to respond to the requirements of the political duties; and to increase internal unity, the unity among the masses, and international solidarity, aimed at triumphantly fulfilling the objectives and duties of the bypassing period.

The 10th plenary session of the third LPRP Central Committee, convened under the chairmanship of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, reviewed and assessed the situation in all fields of our country under the party's leadership in the past 10 years of entering a new stage of revolution, in particular since the Third LPRP Congress. With regard to the successes achieved over the past 10 years, the 10th plenary session assessed that the successful liberation of the entire country, the prompt establishment of the people's democratic administrations throughout the country without any great devastation or loss, the maintenance of political tranquillity and social order, and no change in the life of our people are considered great and splendid successes of our party's leadership.

The success of revolutionary significance is the success of our party in appropriately adopting a strategic guideline and striving to lead the people to score systematic achievements in implementing the guideline despite the fact that the domestic and international situation changed in a very complicated manner. First and foremost, our party promptly placed all administrations in the hands of the working people; took outstanding cadres and party members to lead and manage the state; controlled various tools of violent force; managed vitally important economic branches; took control of activities in the information, cultural, and educational fields; and guaranteed normal life in various towns. Generally speaking, our country's relations with foreign countries have been maintained as in the past.

We have crushed and defeated all provocative and nibbling acts in border areas and have securely defended sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have found, checked, and smashed all enemy schemes of staging rebellion and subversion. We have also dismantled bases of the enemies, wiped out armed reactionaries, and helped those who were misled by the enemies to return to their native villages and assisted them in normalizing their living conditions.

Over the past 10 years, our forces in all fields have grown up quickly. The number of party members has doubled while the number of leading cadres from the district level upward increased four fold and the number of technical and academic cadres five fold. Nearly all leading cadres, management cadres, and specialized cadres have been basically and systematically taught and trained both in theories and specialized subjects. The quality and structure of the working class have been changed for the better while the number of technical workers has increased with each passing day. The political bases in various areas have been consolidated ever more firmly while the proletarian dictatorship system at various levels has been increasingly enhanced and the worker-peasant alliance has been daily strengthened.

It is noteworthy that our Lao people of all tribes, strata, and religions have united as one, have been confident in the party's leadership, and have together promoted and expanded their initiatives, abilities, and energies in carrying out the cause of defending and building the country.

In the economic and cultural field, we have advanced to socialism from a very modest beginning as our cadres lacked experiences in their management, while our economy and culture were repeatedly sabotaged by the enemies. The task of defending the country remained very heavy. At that time, we could not concentrate all our forces on building the country. Nevertheless, over the past 10 years, the gross social product has been doubled while the average national yearly revenue per person increased by 60 percent.

Worthy of note is agricultural production. Regarding this, changes have been gradually made from the planting of a certain type of crop in one season to an all-round production, the intensive cultivation system, and the increasing of planting seasons. As a result, we have basically become self-sufficient in grains and food. The volume of paddy in 1985 was twice that of 1976. The average volume of paddy per head in 1976 was only 250 kg and it increased to as many as 380 kg in 1985. The volume of coffee production has doubled while the tobacco production increased three fold and the number of cattle increased by 60 percent compared to the period after the liberation. Agricultural collectivization work has been considerably developed. As of now, five provinces have completed agricultural collectivization in rice farming areas.

The volume of industrial production has been increased by 4.4 times -- the production of electricity increased 3.76 times, clothing increased 3.7 times, beer and soft drinks increased 60 percent, and detergent increased 14.5 times. In addition, we have turned out many types of major products including gypsum, cement, earthenware, glassware, plastic items, and others. A number of goods have also been exported. Some 3,000 km of roads and some 700 bridges have been repaired or built. The signal network has also been expanded -- a total of 92 postal stations and a total of 94 telephone centers have been set up. Long-distance calls can be made to 45 countries. The construction of a ground satellite station has been completed and the station now operates regularly.

In the cultural and social field, at present our people have already stamped out illiteracy. The number of students of all systems has increased rapidly. The number of students who graduated at all intermediate levels of education and from senior high schools in 1985 alone was the same as that of all students who completed their studies at this level in the entire 80-year period of the old regime. At present, one-fourth of the population has studied in various schools. The number of students studying abroad has also been increased with each passing day. As of late 1985, more than 6,000 cadres had completed their senior high school studies while more than 22,000 others have completed their intermediate level studies.

Literary and sports activities have been developed considerably. Various social dangers as well as backward traditional practices have also been eliminated step by step. The material and cultural life of our Lao people of all tribes has been normalized while living conditions in certain fields have been improved explicitly.

These have clearly shown that in the past 10 years -- a period considered short when compared with the thousand-year-long history of the nation -- we have successfully settled many major tasks. This success has been considered a glorious milestone of our Lao nation.

Even though in the past 10 years our people of all tribes have scored numerous achievements and great victories, we still have a number of weak points and shortcomings remaining which must be resolved and redressed in the near future so as to create a new posture for the advancement of our country.

Touching on these weak points and shortcomings, the draft political report outlined by the 10th plenary session of the third party Central Committee has emphasized several points. An important point is that we have advanced toward socialism from the lowest starting point in the cultural and economic spheres. Our cadres had no experience in managing the economy and culture. Moreover, the enemies have launched relentless sabotage acts against our country. Our national defense duties have been very heavy. We have not been able to concentrate our efforts on fully building our country. That is the subjective reality. As for the objective aspect, we must dare to admit these weak points and shortcomings and, then, outline detailed measures to thoroughly resolve them.

The most fundamental shortcoming is that our appreciation and understanding of the party's line and policies are not yet very profound. As a result, other weak points have followed suit. At a time when the struggle between our side and the enemies' and the struggle to solve the question of who is going to emerge the winner between the socialist and capitalist paths are going on in a complicated, fierce, and sharp manner, our party has repeatedly stressed the need to uphold a sense of revolutionary vigilance and to closely coordinate the two strategic tasks: defending the country and building socialism. Nevertheless, in certain places and on certain occasions, a lack of vigilance sometimes occurs. A number of our party cadres and members and people have failed to understand profoundly the notorious schemes and cunning tricks of the enemies, especially their psychological warfare and peaceful change tactics.

Noting the remaining weak points and shortcomings in economic construction and transformation, the draft political report has pinpointed several problems. More prominently, it has convinced us that most of our people have had no experience in building and managing the economy. We have not yet learned this task in a profound and all-round manner. As a result, the exploitation and enhancement of our country's potentials are not effective. In socialist transformation, our party has repeatedly warned us to be aware of the two tendencies -- one on the leaning to the right, which can be displayed by determining work in a manner of developing hesitation, and the other on the leaning to the left, which can be displayed by determining work in a subjective and hurried manner. In certain places, even though conditions appear to be very ripe, a state of hesitation prevails and there is no determination to carry out the socialist transformation in order to gradually create fundamental economic and social factors. Our fundamental shortcomings in the socialist transformation are our subjectivity, hurriedness, and desire to instantly turn to socialism without taking into account the timing and reality in our country.

In the cultural and ideological field, we have not promptly fought the distortions and sabotage acts of the enemies and had elements to safeguard the party's line and the new regime. The training and educating of party cadres and members to perfect their revolutionary quality in the situation when our party is in power have not yet been regularly and actively carried out. A number of party cadres and members only work for vested interests. They implement the party's line and policies in a serious manner only for their own vested interests or those of their families, relatives, and friends. They pay lip service to party resolutions and fail to fulfill them, or do the contrary. At the same time, they also fail to fully support and closely coordinate the educational, cultural, public health, and sports work in the building of new people and a new society. It is extremely worrisome that we have not paid adequate attention to the work of mobilizing, educating, and organizing youths to become the individuals who have good quality, a high standard of knowledge and capabilities, and good health so that they can act as the continuators of our revolutionary cause.

Another weak point prevalent among cadres is that they are too lazy to do any thinking, studying, and learning. Their conservative line of thinking still remains strong. Their subjective thinking is satisfied with whatever achievements and experience they have already had. They have paid no attention to fighting to abandon the backward habit and way of life which have been carried over with them from the natural and subsistence economic system. Therefore, their understanding of socialism is not yet profound and firm; and the level of their knowledge to apply the law and regulations on the socialist construction, particularly those dealing with the economy, remains limited. These shortcomings have created considerable repercussions on the fulfillment of the objectives outlined by our party over the past 10 years.

At a time when the struggle between the new and old regimes, the revolution and the reaction, and the progressive and backward lines of thinking is very fierce and complicated, it is now more important than ever to build a correct line of thinking. We must dare to admit our weak points and shortcomings and must strive together to rectify and resolve them until successes can be registered. We must do away with the line of thinking of being satisfied only with past victories or self confidence while remaining ideal and lazy for this will only serve to blunt the revolutionary enthusiasm of our party cadres and members and people.

Nevertheless, the great, all-round, and firm victories scored by our entire party, army, and people over the past 10 years are still a firm basis for us to advance forward with full confidence and have created numerous favorable conditions for our people to translate into reality the second 5-year state plan and to carry out actual deeds in an emulation campaign to score achievements in the immediate future to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND OTHER SETBACKS DISCUSSED

BK201138 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Feature "Article": "Various Main Orientations of Our Party's Economic and Social Strategy"]

[Text] Respected listeners, the main orientations of the economic and social strategy for the years to come were one of the important issues discussed at the 10th session of the LPRP Central Committee. Therefore, in this radio program we will present the importance of such orientations to you. Today we will talk about the true situation in our country.

Regarding the true economic and social situation in our country, the 10th plenary session of the party Central Committee made the following assessment: Our country is a backward agricultural country but has a strong position in terms of many valuable natural resources -- that is, we have precious forests, vast grazing areas for cattle raising, and many streams and rivers suitable for hydroelectric dams. Moreover, many types of minerals are abundant under the ground. The climate, which varies in each region, suits the cultivation of short- and long-term industrial crops. Yet, our knowledge of these resources remains limited. Our population is small, and residential areas are scattered. We continue to lack capital and labor, and our scientific and technical knowledge is limited, hindering the exploitation of our potentials.

For this reason, over the past 10 years we have been unable to meet sufficiently the requirements for expanding our socialist construction. The slow development of our national construction is attributable to the slow development of the economy and small-scale, scattered, and self-sufficient production. About one-third of the population continues to live a nomadic life. Handicraft has not yet been truly separated from agriculture; trade activities are developing slowly; relations between goods and money have not yet developed, so the emphasis is still on barter; and industrial modernization has not been systematic. In short, the structure of our country's production is not yet appropriate.

In other spheres, communications and transportation are beset with great difficulties. We do not yet have complete networks of roads, for motor vehicles from the north to the south and between provinces. In the provinces, we have not been able to ensure that traffic from the center of a province can reach all districts. Our postal and telecommunications networks remain incomplete.

Regarding the true situation of production relations, since the liberation of the country we have grasped various branches of work that are our most essential, such as banks, hydroelectric dams, factories and plants, and communication networks. Through the process of construction and transformation in the past 10 years, the state economic sector has taken shape, as has the collective ownership system. Generally speaking, however, this system is still weak and has not yet been consolidated in all respects. Attention has not been paid to building handicraft cooperatives, small-industrial cooperatives, credit cooperatives, and buying-and-selling cooperatives.

In the sphere of economic management, we have built a basic system of economic management to facilitate and control the whole national economy from the central down to the local levels and at various economic bases. However, the new economic management mechanism is not yet complete or perfect.

Our characteristic policy of distributing consumer goods to ration them, which does not give any incentive to the proficient and active worker. The lives of salary earners remain beset with many difficulties.

Regarding the reality of the superstructure, over the past 10 years under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of our party, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established from the central down to the grass-roots level; the unity among the people of various ethnic minority groups and a unique sense of nation have been consolidated and strengthened; and confidence in the party leadership has been upheld with each passing day. In addition, urgent effort have been made basically to eliminate illiteracy among the people of various ethnic minority groups throughout the country.

Nevertheless, despite our considerable achievements, from an overall standpoint we continue to see some gaps that must be persistently resolved in many respects. For example, at the grass-roots and district levels tranquillity has not been ensured in many areas, such as in the border and tribal areas. Many localities remain white [area with no LPRP presence] at the grass-roots, and the party expansion task is being carried out slowly; various mass organizations in many localities and at the grass-roots have not yet fulfilled their role and tasks; the ideas of the socialist construction are not yet deeply penetrated among cadres, workers, state employees, and laboring people; emulation campaigns for socialist construction are not yet active, constant, and continuous; education is developing in quantity but not in quality; the villagers in some areas are returning to a state of illiteracy; public health services in rural and remote areas remain minimal, causing the slow increase in population in rural and mountainous areas; and the villages in such areas remain backward.

From these realities, taking into consideration our party's line of socialist construction, which states that socialist construction must be carried out from the grass-roots -- from villages where culture, public health, and education must be developed quickly -- we have not yet fully met our requirements.

CPV 'UNDECIDED' ON KEEPING TRUONG CHINH IN POST

OW220029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 22 KYODO -- The Vietnam Communist Party is undecided on whether General Secretary Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong should stay in power or be replaced by younger leaders at its national convention set for December, a party spokesman said Thursday. If party members as a whole want (the two) to continue their jobs, there will be no other options, the spokesman, Hong Tung, told foreign correspondents. It was the first press conference given by the spokesman since the death of party General Secretary Le Duan on July 10.

Truong Chinh, born in 1907, later filled the top party post. Pham Van Dong, 80, is concurrently a party Politburo member. Whether or not the two will remain in their positions is expected to be the center of discussion during the Sixth Party Convention. Hong Tung said he cannot say anything definite at present about who will lead the country after December.

He also referred to the economic situation of the country and said almost 50 percent of its industrial production capacity remains idle due to shortages of materials and energy, though agricultural and industrial production has shown signs of recovery over the past several years. In a departure from its previous economic policy centered on big industrial projects, the country will work hard to increase production in agriculture and light industries, the spokesman said.

He said there have not been sufficient funds to construct small and medium-sized factories or import raw materials and energy resources. Existing industrial facilities will be fully utilized, he added.

The party also plans to decentralize the economy by giving more authority to local units in deciding what items to produce and their volume and prices, according to the spokesman. He said the party hopes the reforms in the economic system will become established by 1990.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES NICARAGUAN, AFGHAN ENVOYS

OW211730 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 21 -- The new ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to Vietnam Ernesto Jose Castillo Martinez, today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the Nicaraguan diplomat.

Also today, Abdul Wakil, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Vietnam, paid a farewell visit to Chairman Pham Van Dong before going home for a new assignment.

Chairman Pham Van Dong cordially talked with the departing Afghan ambassador.

NHAN DAN ON CONTROL OF CORRECTING SHORTCOMINGS

BK191515 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jul 86 pp 3, 4

[Unattributed article: "Control the Correction of Shortcomings During and After the Self-Criticism and Criticism Drive"]

[Text] After carrying out self-criticism and criticism, the important thing is to develop strong points, correct shortcomings, and organize the control of these activities.

The main thrust here is that all echelons and sectors should control their own efforts, as do party members. However, utmost importance must be attached to the question of "the upper echelons organizing the control of correction of the lower echelons' shortcomings."

All party committee echelons should issue decisions and formulate plans and measures to correct shortcomings; rectify their own shortcomings in an exemplary and voluntary manner; and directly control -- or use various support sections to control -- the correction of the shortcomings of lower-level party committee echelons and of administrative organs, sectors, and branches at the same level.

Upper-level administrative organs, sectors, and branches must issue decisions and work out plans and measures to rectify their own shortcomings in an exemplary and voluntary fashion, while organizing the control of correction of the shortcomings of lower-level administrative organs, sectors, and branches within the limits of their functions.

Party organizations (especially party committee echelons and party chapters) must issue decisions and devise plans and measures to correct shortcomings; correct their own shortcomings; correct their own shortcomings in an exemplary and voluntary manner; and control the correction of individual party members' shortcomings.

On the basis of the contents of collective and individual self-criticism and criticism and depending on the results of this drive in each locality, the most important and pressing problems should be picked out as the subjects for the decisions to be issued to control their rectification. Attention must be paid to controlling implementation of the contents of the decisions, plans, and measures aimed at correcting prevalent, serious shortcomings regarding the quality of cadres and party members, the style of leadership, and the cadre policy which have a bad influence on production, combat, the organization of the people's lives, the protection of state and collective property, and the guarantee of the working people's right to collective mastery. Attention must also be paid to controlling cases of persecution or false accusation of people who dare to struggle. This control activity must be carried out both during and after the self-criticism and criticism drive. In carrying out control work, it is necessary to have a firm knowledge of the specific shortcomings of the organization or individual concerned (shortcomings which have been confirmed in the course of criticism and self-criticism), shortcomings which have been corrected; problems to be resolved; difficulties encountered during the process of shortcoming rectification; measures taken to continue correcting shortcomings.... On the other hand, to assess the results of shortcoming rectification, it is necessary to link these results with the fulfillment of immediate production and official work, with the strengthening of internal solidarity, and with the settlement of problems in relations between party leadership organs, cadres, and party members on the one side and the masses on the other side.

The object of self-criticism and criticism is also that of the control of shortcoming rectification.

Concerning the collectives -- party chapters, party committee echelons, people's committees at all levels, and the leadership organs of sectors and branches from the district to the central echelon -- they must pay attention first of all to controlling the correction of shortcomings in the key units in charge of guiding self-criticism and criticism and in weak units, especially those belonging to economic sectors and establishments (such as enterprises, corporations), public security and tax service organs and units, stores, hospitals... and organs and units with the function of serving the masses' livelihood.

Control work must be carried out vis-a-vis all leading party members and cadres in all sectors and at all levels. At the same time, attention must be paid to motivating party members, especially those serving as cadres under the direct management of party committee echelons, to correct shortcomings in an exemplary and voluntary fashion.

To control the correction of shortcomings means to examine the implementation of decisions; therefore, this task should be done in strict accordance with the procedures of controlling decision implementation. In carrying out control work, all echelons should pay attention to the following points:

After making the preliminary review of the first self-criticism and criticism drive, all party committee echelons must control the correction of their own shortcomings and report the results of their efforts to the next higher party committee echelon. Administrative organs, sectors, and branches must control the correction of their own shortcomings and report the results to the party committee at the same echelon and the next higher echelon of the same sector. Party members must control the correction of their own shortcomings and report the results to their party chapters. (If these party members are under the management of party committees, they must report the results to both their party chapters and party committees).

The next higher echelon must examine the correction of shortcomings of the lower echelon.

The important thing is that the organizations responsible for controlling (especially the party committee echelons) must make the right decisions, devise concrete control plans and measures, clearly define the key tasks and key areas wherein to carry out control work, divide the responsibilities for control work, and clearly define the purposes of control work vis-a-vis each specific area and person. In the immediate future, on the basis of assessing the results of the first self-criticism and criticism drive, all provincial and municipal party committees, party committees directly subordinate to the party Central Committee, departments, ministries, and agencies of ministerial level... must promptly select some places where many shortcomings have been committed and where rectification is encountering difficulties to carry out control and supervisory work and to assist with the corrective efforts.

The comrade leaders of all sectors and echelons must determine the responsibilities of party members and the masses in their localities and units and motivate them to actively participate in controlling the correction of shortcomings. They must also organize the collection of their opinions concerning this task. Depending on the nature of each case, on the necessity, and on the profound educational effect of each issue, they may inform the party members and the masses of the results of the shortcoming correction efforts by publicizing them in their localities or through the press and radio.

Regarding important matters which are not clarified during and after the self-criticism and criticism drive, the party committees and administrative organs at the same level must (depending on the nature of each issue) directly carry out control work or entrust this task to various sectors and branches in order to reach a conclusion and to resolve the problems urgently. If serious errors are detected, the party committees and leadership of all levels and sectors must deal with them in a timely and appropriate manner in strict accordance with the guidelines, regulations, principles, and procedures regarding the application of party discipline.

A time limit must be set for the correction of shortcomings of party organizations and individual cadres and party members. In the first phase of the self-criticism and criticism drive, after organizations and individuals have corrected certain shortcomings, they must report this fact to the higher level and inform various organs and the masses of the results.

To ensure that the task of controlling the correction of shortcomings will obtain practical results, all levels and sectors must provide strict guidance, urgently start working, and administer close management. At the same time, they must assign specific responsibilities to the support sections of party committee echelons so that these sections may monitor this work carefully, make periodic evaluation, and draw experience from it.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON NEED FOR CRITICAL OPINIONS

BK110515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Editorial in "recent" issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Receive Critical Opinions from the Masses"]

[Text] The strength of our party lies, first of all, in its close attachment to the masses, who love, trust, support, and follow it. Arranging for the masses to criticize the party organization and its members is an important activity manifesting that close attachment and also a highly effective measure to enhance the party's militancy.

Through the self-criticism and criticism drive in the party, various party organization echelons have arranged for the masses to criticize party organizations and party members. They have also honestly received critical opinions from the masses and continued developing strong points and redressing shortcomings. Realities have shown that this is a good and basic measure to help make the party organization pure and strong and enhance the vigilance and ability of every cadre and party member.

Along with ensuring that self-criticism and criticism are put on the right track and regularly conducted in the party, party committee echelons of many units and organs have paid attention to creating a pattern and making arrangements for the masses to criticize the party organization, cadres, and party members.

The opinions of the masses constitute a mirror that can reflect most satisfactorily and most fully the party's strong points and shortcomings. Meanwhile, the masses themselves are those who can inspect the leadership work of the party organization and the quality, behavior, ability, and action of cadres and party members most rigidly, intently, impartially, objectively, and judiciously.

All party organizations should always use the assessment by the masses to review and examine the results of their activities in leadership work so as to find out what is right and what is wrong, what has been done to benefit or to harm the masses, what has been praised or criticized by the masses, and what has been welcomed or opposed by the masses.

It is necessary to go by the views of the masses to improve leadership work; devise correct policies, plans, measures, and tasks; and improve the working style of the party organization and the quality of cadres and party members.

Party committee echelons, cadres, and party members in all basic units, military regions, army corps, armed branches, and military services must always create favorable conditions for the masses to criticize and contribute views to the party. They should receive critical opinions from the masses in all aspects, from standpoints, policies, and measures to the quality, qualification, lifestyle, and behavior of cadres and party members.

With regard to cadres and party members who hold responsible positions and whose daily work has a great effect on the livelihood and interests of the masses, it is even more necessary for them to pay constant attention to and receive the masses' critical opinions concerning the work ability, the performance of important political tasks, and the implementation of various policies in certain units.

By staying close to the masses to listen to, receive, and study their critical opinions, party committee echelons, cadres, and party members can avoid subjectivism and mistakes and can also correct mistakes promptly, if any.

To effectively receive critical opinions from the masses it is necessary to overcome tendencies to indulge in successes, conservatism, and unwillingness to hear criticism of one's deficiencies, and to overcome fear of losing prestige. Realities show that when party committee echelons and party members receive criticism in good faith, they, far from losing prestige, will win more trust and affection from the masses. This is because it is deplorable only if collectives and individuals fail to admit and correct their own shortcomings. On the contrary, if they sincerely admit their own shortcomings and actively correct them, this will be welcomed and will lead to constant changes and progress.

In the present situation when the revolution is taking new steps forward and when many difficulties and trials remain to be overcome, party organizations and party cadres and members at all levels must further strengthen their relationship with the masses. Instead of holding criticism sessions behind closed doors, they should create all favorable conditions for the masses to closely follow their activities and promptly contribute opinions to help the party resolve problems and push the revolution forward.

Not all critical opinions of the masses are correct. Nevertheless, our attitude should be one of carefully distinguishing right from wrong. Incorrect or invented charges should be explained to the masses; and correct opinions should be accepted with sincerity. The masses have no other wish than to see that party organizations and party cadres and members at all levels are firm, strong, and pure so they can lead the revolution in the most satisfactory manner. The masses are ready to do anything to build the party for this purpose.

Each party committee echelon and every party cadre and member must actively seek this great spiritual aid from the masses.

Without considering lightly the petitions and critical opinions, we must learn to listen attentively to the masses; understand their opinions toward the party; their desires, their demands; accept their criticism; and respond by promptly taking realistic action to correct shortcomings. In so doing, it is certain that each party organization will become firm and strong, and our party cadres and members will be able to train themselves satisfactorily and make constant progress, thus becoming ever worthier of their exemplary vanguard role and heavy responsibility before the masses.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON PARTY MEMBERS' QUALITY

BK141511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Cultivate Party Members Quality"]

[Text] The recent self-criticism and criticism drive shows that most party cadres and members have committed numerous mistakes and shortcomings, of which a decline in revolutionary quality is prevalent.

In their opinions contributed to the party, the masses chiefly criticized the lack of exemplariness in party members' ethical quality. According to statistics provided by an organizational organ, the gravest mistakes and shortcomings committed by those party members who were disciplined during the past 10 years are decline in revolutionary quality, degradation, and ideological deviation.

Faced with such a reality, we cannot but brood over the importance and urgency of the cultivation of party cadres' and members' quality. Conducting a revolution -- or more concretely fighting for communist ideals, overthrowing the old, oppressive and exploitative regime; and building a new regime that promotes equality, modernity, freedom, and happiness -- one must possess not only good revolutionary qualities but also the ability to work. These two things are, indeed, inseparable. It is, however, clear that revolutionary quality must come first. This is because under all circumstances, for instance, when the revolution was still operating clandestinely, during the wars of resistance against imperialism and colonialism, as well as after the victory of the revolution, a revolutionary must always be absolutely loyal to revolutionary ideals, make selfless sacrifices for the sake of the fatherland and the people, and lead an honest and healthy life.

Without these foremost and fundamental characteristics and without such revolutionary quality, one will never become a genuine revolutionary, a leader, and a faithful servant of the people regardless of how extensive his knowledge is and how many textbooks he has memorized. An extremely important reason for the masses to have trusted and loved the party and to have followed it everywhere is that the party has represented the highest interests of the nation, class, and people and that its correct and creative line has led the Vietnamese revolution from one victory to another. On the other hand, the party is a vanguard revolutionary organization, each member of which is an example of selfless devotion to the revolutionary cause and to the interests of the country and people.

Nowadays, however, the qualitative strength of communist party members is not firmly maintained and has declined somewhat. A number of party members have failed to fulfill their exemplary vanguard role. Party members have been involved in all negative socio-economic incidents and have been among those who have committed negativism. Many cases of negativism have been initiated by cadres and party members, by those who hold certain positions and power, and those who controlled material and technical bases and financial affairs, including veteran party members who have rendered meritorious services to the revolution.

Some party members have faltered in the face of the trials of life and have developed many shortcomings characteristic of individualism such as conceit, a taste for the good life, corruption, decadence, special privileges, localism, factionalism, bureaucratism, conservatism, arrogance, authoritarianism, and alienation from the masses.

The decline in party members' revolutionary quality has not only hindered the efforts to eliminate all manifestations of negativism in society but has also caused these negative phenomena to develop further. This state of affairs, as we have seen, has seriously affected the masses' confidence in cadres, party members, party organizations, and the administration.

Now more than ever before, we must restore, consolidate, and enhance the revolutionary quality of cadres and party members. This is a question of foremost importance in the endeavor to overcome mistakes and shortcomings, to effect new changes, and to advance the revolution. Uncle Ho once taught us that revolutionary quality is the foremost requirement of all communists if they are to establish contact with the masses, awaken them, unite them, and lead them into the struggle. When the country is facing difficulties, as it is at present, we should assert that revolutionary quality is the principal virtue of cadres, party members, and all other revolutionaries and the basis, the foundation, and an important condition for them to develop their capability for revolutionary actions.

The definition of revolutionary quality was comprehensively described by President Ho Chi Minh as practicing diligence, thrift, honesty, righteousness, and impartiality. This is the prerequisite standard to distinguish a realistic party member from an unrealistic one. Being a communist party member, one has joined the ranks of the vanguard group and received the glorious mission of leading the people in the struggle for the total victory of the revolution. As a result, each party cadre and member must strive to enhance his revolutionary and communist quality to reach the set standard. Under all circumstances and conditions, he must be absolutely loyal to the revolution and uphold the interests of the party, fatherland, and the people righteously and impartially. They must work and struggle wholeheartedly to build and protect socialism, study enthusiastically, strive to improve their background and skills, and satisfactorily fulfill all assigned tasks. They must protect social property like their own; practice thrift; lead a healthy life; and oppose waste, embezzlement, selfishness, and clinging to one's power and position --this is the quality of practicing thrift and honesty. They must consistently uphold truth and the just cause; struggle for national independence, freedom, and socialism; and combat decisively all reactionary and oppressive forces as well as all enemies of the fatherland, the people, and socialism while eliminating all negative phenomena that are detrimental to revolutionary progress. These are the main tasks and are not easy to fulfill. The most important thing to help party cadres and members enhance their revolutionary quality is to train them to match their words with deeds. It is easy to talk about virtue, but it is difficult to carry out tasks, especially the decisive struggle against individualism, starting from each one of us. In reality, many party cadres and members have read books on and explained revolutionary quality to the people, but they behaved contrarily, clinging to individualism, paying lip service, and neglecting their promise, thereby being scorned by the people.

Enhancing revolutionary quality is a process of consistent struggle by party cadres and members everywhere to fight individualism in all forms. Each party cadre and member must make his great subjective effort and coordinate with the party organizations and the people to conduct self-criticism and criticism consistently and seriously while staying close to the people in carrying out the mass revolutionary movement.

Results in upholding revolutionary quality are finally determined by the concrete actions and achievements of party cadres and members, especially their capability in persuading and uniting the people and leading them to implement the positions and policies of the party and state enthusiastically as well as in winning their confidence.

Profoundly realizing the importance of party members' quality, various party cadres and members in the People's Armed Forces as well as all other cadres and members of the entire party must, along with enhancing their capability in carrying out tasks, strive to improve their revolutionary quality on all occasions, especially in struggling, carrying out tasks, studying, and participating in collective activities for society and for each individual as well as in their daily lives. We must concentrate our efforts on achieving high results in this training task -- a consistent task to fulfill the duty of a communist party member -- to contribute to building a strong, pure, and genuine party, thereby leading our glorious revolutionary cause to overcome all difficulties and ordeals and consistently advance further.

ARMY PAPER MARKS AUGUST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK201514 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Aug 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 August editorial: "The August Revolution and the Lesson About the Close Relationship Between Party Members and the Masses"]

[Text] Through the uprising of the people, within only 10 days, the August Revolution wiped out the ruling apparatus of the imperialists, colonialists, and feudalists. The success of the August Revolution was a brilliant manifestation of the great might of our national unity bloc under the leadership of the party and great President Ho Chi Minh, and an example of victorious armed uprising in the history of nations' struggle for liberation. The August Revolution was the height of the creative application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism on the masses' uprising, on revolutionary strategies and tactics, and on the preparation for and seizing of opportunities to win decisive success.

One of the significant lessons of the August Revolution we can learn today is the lesson about the marvelous, close relationship between the party and the people and about the exemplary vanguard role of the contingent of party cadres and members and their capability to motivate and organize the masses. Revolution is an undertaking of the masses. All tasks of the revolution depend of the participation of the masses. Proceeding from this principle, our party has always considered the task of educating, motivating, and organizing the masses an issue deciding the success of the revolution; and it will be impossible to fulfill this task unless we have a contingent of fully qualified and capable cadres and members. The August Revolution succeeded because at that time, party cadres and members upheld the banner of national independence and socialism; took the lead in the struggle; set an example of absolute loyalty to the revolutionary ideal, the fatherland, and the people; displayed boundless love for the country and people as well as deep hatred for the enemy; and stood ready to sacrifice everything for the cause of national liberation. With their close bond to the people, each party cadre or member was an exemplary revolutionary fighter who paid attention to educating and motivating the masses through the use of revolutionary truisms and his own exemplary deeds as a vanguard. Party cadres and members closely associated themselves with the masses throughout the struggle movement, maintained a tight bond with each person and each family, respected the masses, trusted in the invincible strength of the masses, and did everything they could to muster that strength for winning success for the revolution.

In return, the masses had absolute faith in the party and great confidence in and affection for party cadres and members. The people were attracted to the revolution through party cadres and members. The determination, spirit, virtues, talents, and conduct of each party cadre and member persuaded the masses to brave danger and determinedly follow the party in carrying out the revolution. Each citizen and each family, after having gained revolutionary enlightenment, became a base for party cadres and members to carry out their activities. They sheltered, fed, and protected party cadres and members with their ingenuity and resourcefulness as well as with the lives of themselves and their family members. The masses felt attached to the revolution and followed it not only because they believed in the truism and lines of the revolution but also, and this is the most direct cause, because they had faith in party cadres and members -- vanguard fighters who always squared words with deeds, who were the first to perform what they had urged the masses to do, and who set the first example of making sacrifices in combat.

Revolutionary enlightenment of the masses and their confidence in the contingent of party cadres and members constituted the factor creating the invincible strength of our entire country during the August Revolution. This was why with only 5,000 members, our party at that time was able to motivate millions of people to rise up in struggle and create a mountain-moving and river-filling strength for the entire nation to win brilliant success in the August Revolution.

Developing the glorious traditions of the August Revolution, over the past 40 years and more large numbers of party cadres and members have upheld their exemplary vanguard role through the various stages of struggle and joined the entire party in advancing our country's revolutionary cause ceaselessly from one victory to another in spite of all difficulties. Today, in the face of the new situation and new trials and difficulties, our party cadres and members must make strong improvements in all respects to fulfill their heavy responsibilities in the new stage of the revolution. More than ever before, we must now deeply understand the lesson gained from the success of the August Revolution about the cemented relations between party members and the masses in order to implement correctly our respected and beloved Uncle Ho's teaching: Our party is a ruling party. Each party cadre and member must be truly imbued with revolutionary ethics and remain truly diligent, thrifty, honest, righteous, just, and impartial. We must preserve the purity of our party and be worthy of being leaders as well as loyal servants of the people.

Today, our party is the ruling party; and the majority of party cadres and members hold positions and power. Nevertheless, despite our positions and power, we must not fall into the trap of prerogatives and privileges, officialism, arrogance, and alienation from the masses; and in spite of the temptation of material wealth, we must not give ourselves to corruption and waste. Instead of becoming drunk, subjective, and complacent over the success of the revolution, we must preserve our struggle spirit in tact and stand ready to be the first to endure hardship and the last to enjoy happiness. Doing all this involves a difficult training process that requires from every party cadre and member a very high and very persistent spirit of struggle. Only in this way and inevitably so will party members serve as the nuclei to unite the masses around the party and organize and rally the masses in a seething movement for revolutionary actions in order to bring about tremendous changes in all fields.

Our entire party, people, and army are jubilantly celebrating the 41st anniversary of the success of the August general uprising while enthusiastically participating in an active emulation movement to prepare for the Sixth National Party Congress and contribute to its success. Reflecting on the responsibilities of party cadres and members toward the destiny of the fatherland, all party members in our army, together with their fellow party members nationwide, are determined to uphold their exemplary vanguard role in the new situation.

Each party member should strive to enhance his revolutionary quality; voluntarily place himself under the control, education, and supervision of his own party organization and unit; and make serious self-criticism and accept criticism so as to achieve constant progress, be truly worthy of his title as member of the Communist Party, and help make the party really firm, strong, pure, and capable of leading the entire people and advancing the revolutionary cause to new successes.

LENIN CITED ON 'AMERICAN PRACTICALITY'

WA211900 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Le Khac Thanh: "Commemorating the 116th Anniversary of the Birth of V.I. Lenin (22 April): The Leninist Style"]

[Text] Leninism is Marxism in the period of imperialism and the proletarian revolution, is the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship.

The theory of Leninism has been discussed by us for many years and researched at great length. However, Leninism has a no less important factor, a factor that is the most unique feature of its practical application: the Leninist style.

The Leninist style is the style that is displayed in the work and activities of a Leninist militant, "a special kind of militant in the party as well as within the state apparatus." [Footnote] [J. Stalin: "The Foundation of Leninism," Foreign Literature Publishing House, Moscow (French version), 1954, p 107] J. Stalin was the first person to point out this distinctive feature of Leninism, which he did in the book "The Foundations of Leninism" (this small book, which is considered a classic, is a collection of speeches delivered at Sverdlov University in 1924). He presented two characteristic features of the Leninist style: "a" Russian revolutionary zeal (l'elan revolutionnaire russe) and b) American practicality (Le sens pratique Americain)." [Footnote] [Ibid.]

The Leninist style is the combining of these two characteristic features as one in party work as well as in the work of the state apparatus. This rather special approach to this issue by J. Stalin was faithfully based on the thinking expressed and even the form of expression employed by V.I. Lenin himself in many of his speeches.

Through the term "Russian revolutionary zeal," both V.I. Lenin and J. Stalin sought to convey a basic idea: a revolutionary will to constantly move ahead, "the antidote to inertia, routine, conservatism, mental stagnation and slavish submission to ancient traditions." It is force which always impels us forward, toward a future prospect. But if it is not combined with practicality, there is every chance of "Russian revolutionary zeal" degenerating into "empty revolutionary bragging," into the malady of "revolutionary planned drafting" and "decree drafting", which spring from the odd belief that the ideal can quickly be achieved by these methods. But the results are just the opposite: sluggishness, a stalemate, a stand still...V.I. Lenin stigmatized this disease, calling it "communist arrogance," which he viewed as one of the "three main enemies" (the other two "enemies" are illiteracy and bribery) in the stage of implementing the new economic policy. He wrote: "Communist arrogance means that a person, who is a member of the Communist Party and has not yet been purged from it, imagines that he can solve all his problems by issuing communist decrees." [Footnote] [V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Volume 44, p 217]

American practicality is the opposite of the above-mentioned distortions of a zeal that is pure and, consequently, ineffective. According to Stalin, American practicality is an "indomitable force which never recognized obstacles; which with its skillful perseverance brushes aside all obstacles; which continues at a task once started until it is finished, even if it is a minor task; and without which serious constructive work is inconceivable."

[Footnote] [J. Stalin: "The Foundations of Leninism,"...p 109] American practicality is the characteristic feature of the American national character. However, if not combined with Russian revolutionary zeal, it very easily degenerates into a "narrow empiricism" and an "unprincipled utilitarianism" and leads to the abandonment of the ideals ad cause of the revolution.

The Leninist style is the organic, harmonious combining of these two characteristic features to create a fully developed revolutionary militant who always has his eyes on the horizon of ideals and never stops being drawn by the ultimate goals of the revolution but who, at the same time, in the words, of V.I. Lenin, "speaks fewer pompous phrases and does more plain everyday work...", who "speaks less political rhetoric and gives more attention to the simplest but most vital facts of communist construction." The Leninist style is, first and foremost, the work style of every communist militant within the apparatus of the party and state. However, one can also talk about the Leninist style of a party organization, of an entire Marxist party. Stalin's definition of the characteristic features of the Leninist style can be replaced by an equation which is more general in nature and more universal in value: the Leninist style is the combination of the immutability of principles and flexibility and adaptability in their application. In this general form, we can discuss the Leninist style in how lines are put into action and how the country is managed. And, from this perspective, the Leninist style is an attitude which is alien to the attitudes of voluntarism, subjectivism and impetuosity; to the attitude of disregarding specific conditions and circumstances; to the attitude of giving light attention to and not seriously or alertly evaluating hard data; and to being unrealistic and impractical. At the same time, it is alien to everything that reflects a shallow narrow-minded empiricism and practicality; to being flexible but straying far from principles; to scheming to achieve returns at any price and being ready to sacrifice ideals and forgetting the ultimate goal; to only giving consideration to the immediate, not the long-range. We have a very typical example of the Leninist style in V.I. Lenin advocating the implementation of the New Economic Policy during the first years of the Soviet administration. This was a great strategic step backward. It was a step backward that was taken just after winning victory (the Soviet administration had just routed the forces of foreign intervention of 14 imperialist and capitalist countries). It was a step backward, a definite and clear step backward, that was taken when it became evident that the initial experiment in moving ahead by means of a "direct attack" -- the wartime communist approach -- would not produce results in the new struggle to rebuild the country. It was a step backward, a "step around in a circle," "a kind of siege warfare and trench warfare," that was taken when it was seen that continued movement in the same direction, that a continued attack would result in failure. It was a step backward that was taken when it was seen that "real forces are clearly inadequate." It was a step backward to consolidate the vanguard contingent itself and consolidate the fighting alliance (to build a new economic alliance with the peasants, without which it would be impossible to maintain the political alliance that existed during the war). It was a step backward that was taken in the face of countless difficulties but was necessary in order to advance more rapidly and strongly at a later date. To take this step backward, it was necessary to change both methods and forms by instituting a host of reforms, not the reforms of reformism but reforms of a revolutionary nature. It was necessary to temporarily join hands with the enemy and learn from the enemy in order to subsequently be able to triumph over the enemy on their own ground, on the economic front. To take this step backward, a struggle had to be waged against many types of enemies, the "main enemy" being "arrogant communists" who knew only how to advance, not withdraw, who only wanted to quickly achieve the objective but did not take actual conditions into consideration. The New Economic Policy, this great strategic step backward is the most perfect example of the Leninist style, of the marvelous combination of "Russian revolutionary zeal" and "American practicality"!

Our party, our nation are proud to have had the esteemed President Ho, a distinguished student of the great Lenin. President Ho was the embodiment of the Leninist style. Through his teachings and guidance, our party was able to lead the nation through many difficult times and win victory after victory in the cause of liberating and reunifying the country.

We are now encountering difficulties in advancing the revolution further. By deeply and seriously studying Lenin's style and the Leninist style of President Ho, we will surely be able to unlock the secret to overcoming the difficulties we face and rapidly advance the country to the pinnacle of prosperity and happiness.

Ho Chi Minh City, April 1986

RADIO ESSAY ON C-17 HELICOPTER UNIT

BK201441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Essay by (Le Thanh): "Flights Heading Toward Forward Bases"]

[Text] It is hard to fully describe the feelings of those combatants at various forward bases on the battlefield of our friendly [Cambodian] country as, amid this rainy season, flights bring in good cheer and food supplies and promptly evacuate wounded and sick soldiers to the rear for treatment. We are referring to those wonderful helicopters of the C-17 Air Force Unit. They are wonderful because these helicopters have to fly through unsafe skies. Weather conditions are adverse, provocative enemy activities are carried out, and there are difficulties finding landing sites. During the rainy season, forward bases look like small, desolate islands surrounded on all sides by dense jungle; all the trials leading to them seem to be impassable. The (Nam May) mountain range is well known among the pilots of the C-17 Air Force Unit. They know how to deal with it from experience.

Every time they land near the border, they have to fight or be ready to fight the enemy to defend themselves and protect their aircraft. Through their difficulties and hardships, the pilots of the C-17 Air Force Unit are all the more thoroughly aware of and sympathetic to those infantrymen at various forward bases. No one can refrain from feeling sorry for those infantrymen dressed in rags, puritanically fed, mostly disease-ridden, and devoid of news from the rear. Therefore, reaching those infantrymen at various forward bases is not only a duty but also a compulsion for the pilots of the C-17 Air Force Unit.

To fly from Ho Chi Minh City to those forward bases in our friendly country's western border areas, apart from requiring bravery, pilots have to possess good navigation skills which require constant training. Combat support duties call for the availability of standby aircraft and pilots. Thus, aircraft available for training are not numerous. This is not to mention the difficulties arising from the shortage of fuel for each flight. Despite all this, the pilots of the C-17 Air Force Unit take turns undergoing flight training. They each have at least one mission every 3 months. The older, more experienced pilots such as Comrades (Trinh Minh Duc), (Nguyen Thanh Bua), (Luu Yen Buoc), (Nguyen Van Thiep), and (Nguyen Van Ha), were assigned to the difficult missions to draw on their experience and pass it on to their colleagues.

The younger, able-bodied pilots, trained at various schools at home and abroad and assigned to the unit, have received theoretical refresher training, participated in technical demonstrations, further studied the pilot's equipment, learned of the peculiarities of the air, and steeled themselves physically so they could undergo flight training with good results. Normally, 1 year after being assigned to work at the unit, younger pilots begin working with those comrades with good professional skills. The latter supervise and help the former in all respects.

After each flight over difficult terrain to those infantrymen at various forward bases, their feelings and sense of responsibility are enhanced markedly. Their love for flying continues to grow. And their experiences have grown in number thanks to guidance or their own initiative in dealing with specific situations.

Flying to and from their destinations, they are on their own. They have had to deal singlehandedly with many unexpected, difficult, and complex situations arising from their aircraft's technical failure.

Senior Captain (Phan Tri Quang), a B-8 helicopter pilot, revealed that while on a mission to evacuate wounded soldiers from the border the gearbox of his helicopter's main rotor had broken down. After detecting this problem, (Quang) and his flight crew managed to land safely. They then opened the plane's doors, carried the wounded out of the plane on their backs, and stayed combat ready. Thanks to the calmness of (Quang) and his flight crew in dealing with the situation, all 21 people aboard the helicopter arrived at their destination safely. While engine trouble aborted the flights of Comrade (Bui Van Minh) and (Lle Van He), Comrade (Tran Van Bach) landed his craft safely to pick up wounded soldiers in an area under heavy fire by the enemy last June. His performance was highly commended by the Air Force.

Pilots of the C-17 Air Force Unit regard their flights from rear cities to various battlegrounds as normal tasks similar to those of other combatants. They never object to their assigned missions. When aircraft of this unit return from successful missions, the technical team works day and night to repair the aircraft and maintain them in good condition. Many young pilots also observe the repair work to learn more about the aircraft's engine. (Vo Hong Dung) and (Nguyen Xuan Truong) are engineering cadres; they have participated in various flights to learn more about engine troubles to improve their repair skills.

Initiatives to keep aircraft engines cooler applied by members of sub-unit No 1 led by Comrade (Vo Hong Dung) was highly evaluated. Over the past year, the C-17 Air Force Unit scored further remarkable progress in its technical work, exceeding set plan norms and achieving 85 percent of the set requirements for combat training and combat-support tasks. These achievements of the C-17 Air Force Unit have stemmed from the concert aim of ensuring safe flights to bring combatants to and from various battlegrounds.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE ON RESUMING URANIUM SALES TO FRANCE

BK200934 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, says Australia could be supplying France with uranium worth nearly \$130 million [currency not further specified] by the 1990's. This follows the government's decision to reverse a 3-year ban on uranium sales to France. The ban had been imposed in protest against France's continued testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific, and contracts worth nearly \$40 million were suspended.

In Parliament, Mr Hawke justified the reversal, saying the ban had merely forced France to buy uranium cheaper on world's spot markets.

Australia's energy minister, Senator Evans, described the ban as a symbolic protest, which had outlived its usefulness. But there has been strong opposition to the government's move from within its own ranks. Several of the ruling Labor Party's members walked out of Parliament when the decision was announced, and there have been several meetings in the capital, Canberra, today to discuss ways of forcing the government leaders to change their mind.

Labor MP's Vote Support

BK211343 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Canberra, Aug 21 (AFP) -- A heated two-hour meeting of ruling Australian Labor Party (ALP) MP's voted here Thursday to support the government's decision to lift its ban on sales of uranium to France, sources said. The ALP caucus of elected party members, which is the ultimate decision-maker of the Labor government, rejected calls from left-wing members to reverse the move, announced in Tuesday's 1986-87 budget. Political observers said the meeting, attended by 74 members of the government, voted along factional lines with the right-wing and centra-left blocs overruling the left.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke steadfastly refused to back down on the decision, which allows Australian uranium producers to sell their product to France. The decision had caused deep divisions within the party, observers said, with some members believing that selling uranium to France was a blatant rejection of party policy. Meetings of the centra-left and right factions and backroom lobbying of key government members, consolidated support for the prime minister's decision to lift the ban, observers said. Cabinet members were bound to support the move because they had pledged not to criticise the government budget.

The ALP policy of not allowing France to buy Australian uranium until nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll was ended was re-endorsed only six weeks ago at the party's national conference. Observers said Mr. Hawke had told the caucus that, if one point of the budget were changed, a precedent would be established to challenge other aspects of the government's proposals.

Treasurer Paul Keating said during his budget speech that the decision to lift the ban had been taken because it had failed to serve its original purpose and had allowed France to contract elsewhere for uranium at lower prices.

Trade Minister John Dawkins said the removal of the embargo would save the budget an estimated 66 million Australian dollars (about 41 million U.S.) in 1986/87 with further sales representing hundreds of millions of dollars over a number of years.

GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE SOUTH AFRICAN PRESENCE

BK210925 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The federal government is to reduce South African representation in Australia as a further protest against the policy of apartheid. The government will withdraw temporary residence authority for some South African trade offices and a commercial vice consul.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, made the announcement during a report to Parliament on the meeting in London earlier this month of the heads of government of the seven Commonwealth countries. The meeting adopted a group of sanctions announced at the Nassau Commonwealth heads of government meeting last year and agreed upon a further three sanctions.

The three sanctions were a ban on all bank loans to South Africa, a ban on the import of uranium, coal, iron, and steel from South Africa, and the withdrawal of all consular facilities in South Africa, except those for banning countries' nationals or nationals of those countries to whom it gave consular services.

NEW ZEALAND

PAPERS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR POLICY

NEW ZEALAND HERALD

HK200143 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 13 Aug 86 p 6

[Editorial: "At the End of the Line"]

[Text] The Labour Government's protestations that it could have its anti-nuclear policies and Anzus too can now be seen beyond dispute for the sham they always were. The United States and Australia have shut out New Zealand from their meeting in San Francisco and both Governments express regret that New Zealand policies have disrupted the Anzus relationship between the United States and New Zealand.

The communique said: "The United States said it could not be expected under these circumstances to carry out its security obligations to New Zealand. Accordingly, the United States side stated that it is suspending its security obligations to New Zealand under the Anzus Treaty pending adequate corrective measures."

There, in cold words, is the result of Labour's shameful abandonment of New Zealand's commitment to Pacific defence that this country undertook 35 years ago. A New Zealand Government, in the grip of those who think they own a patent on the word "peace," has irresponsibly created a wholly unnecessary dispute with the senior partner -- the one whose presence creates credibility, the one upon which the defence burden chiefly falls -- and has taken this traditionally internationalist country into virtually defenceless, ignominious neutralism.

As measured a year ago, 71 percent of New Zealanders wanted to stay in Anzus. At the same time, encouraged by their Government to believe that a nuclear-ships ban need not harm the relationship, they expressed themselves 59 percent opposed to visits by nuclear armed warships. Had the Government given the facts, the wish to retain Anzus might well have prevailed.

Although the Australians manifestly opposes the New Zealand stand, they intend to continue defence co-operation with New Zealand because they believe it important to their own defence interests. It remains difficult, however, to see more than very limited security arising from that.

In 1951, when Anzus was signed, New Zealand accepted that regional stability contributes to global stability. New Zealand as a military force may not mean much, but its contribution to Western defence was important in its clear commitment.

"New Zealand's actions," says the American Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, "can only encourage those who hope to tear at the fabric of Western cooperation." He is right. This country's refusal to "show willing" is a denial of its history and a dark omen for its future.

WELLINGTON EVENING POST

HK180631 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 13 Aug 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Anzus: The Reality of Parting Company"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Mr Lange has been confronted with the result of his own rhetoric. For two years he has assured the electorate that New Zealand can have its place in the Western Alliance and an anti-nuclear policy too.

As a result of this hypocritical stance the country has now been written out of the alliance which has kept the Pacific secure since the Second World War.

If the unprecedented series of leaks from the as yet unreleased Defence Review Committee's report is accurate it seems that the country takes the matter very seriously and does not want to be written out of its one security alliance.

The handling of the report itself has become suspect with favoured parties apparently being familiar with segments of it most of the media and the people of New Zealand are not permitted to know the full contents.

This report should now be released.

The Prime Minister's gyrations on the issue over the past few days have been typical of his handling of the whole relationship with the United States since he took office in July 1984.

While there must be some sympathy due to him for the way in which the Left of the Labour Party and various anti-nuclear and anti-American groups made it impossible for him to accept the visit of the USS Buchanan in 1985, and thus effectively hijacked Government policy, Mr Lange should have spelt out the real options to the people of this country.

Instead he has issued a series of conflicting statements. At times he has observed that we are good members of the ANZUS alliance only later to suggest that if the treaty is an obstacle of friendship with the United States then perhaps we should withdraw from it.

Bizarre suggestions were then made that we might sue the American Government for suggesting that they would withdraw security guarantees if their ships could not visit our ports. Further statements suggested that NATO's nuclear defence system was immoral then another comment given while on a NATO country's soil accepted that there were "grave and weighty" reasons for NATO's nuclear arms.

What logic can be found in any of this?

Had the Prime Minister accepted from the start that an anti-nuclear policy would separate us from our allies, as for instance the New Zealand Party's defence policy did, then the stance would be straightforward -- possible even inspirational -- in that it would have accepted from the start that we actually meant what we said and were not trying to have our cake and eat it too.

Instead there have been endless quibbles about the Anzus treaty being non-nuclear, or pro-nuclear, or one that does not obligate us to accept our allies' up-to-the-minute weapons systems.

It is this humbug that has made the Government's policy both deeply undignified and ultimately indefensible.

Now the question must be asked as to whether this is the most confused handling of defence and foreign policy of any administration during the post-war era?

Or has the end of Anzus, whether in an orderly or a disorderly fashion, always been the goal of some of those in Government?

SIHANOUK GIVES 20 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE IN JAKARTA

BK210613 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0534 GMT 21 Aug 86

[By Osman Taib]

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 21 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Kampuchean leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is looking to Indonesia to help find a breakthrough in the process to reach a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict now that his eight-point proposal has been rejected by Hanoi. He said Indonesia was the best country to act as a bridge between the two antagonistic camps -- The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and Vietnam -- as it also enjoyed cordial relations with Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

"I appreciate very much Indonesia's dealings with Vietnam and the Soviet Union so far as the Kampuchean problem is concerned," he told a two-hour press conference here Wednesday night [20 August] after meetings with President Suharto and Foreign Minister Prof. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Sihanouk said he believed that Indonesia, with the support of other ASEAN members, would be able to make possible a dialogue between the two camps. "She can be very helpful in the process of bringing nearer step by step the views and stance of the two antagonistic parties" he added.

Sihanouk also expressed the hope that Vietnam would re-examine Malaysia's proposal for proximity talks so that a dialogue between the parties could take place. He said this was the most he could expect in the near future and he welcomed such a dialogue. It could also be in the form of an international conference with the participation of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Sihanouk said the Kampuchean problem was a difficult one and he did not expect his country could regain its independence in his life time. However, he would continue to struggle towards this goal. He said that this year he felt less pessimistic than in previous years "as far as the outcome of our struggle is concerned." "But I do not want to say that we are going to win the war because Vietnam is very very strong."

He said the resistance forces had about 44,000 fighting men -- 35,000 Khmer Rouge, 7,000 from his faction and 2,000 from the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). The KPNLF was unable to provide more soldiers because of its internal crisis. Sihanouk said the resistance forces were not lacking in weapons because "we are getting more and more weapons from China." "China has also promised us to station more troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border to keep the Vietnamese at bay."

He said no one would win or lose in the Kampuchean war and that was why he proposed the establishment of a quadripartite government to be called the National Reconciliation and Union Government of Kampuchea in his eight-point proposal. "We want to be friends with Vietnam and we are prepared to sign a treaty of non-aggression with Vietnam. We want to be neutral and non-aligned," he said.

Sihanouk said the Chinese leaders accepted a non-communist, non-socialist and neutral Kampuchea and had promised him that they would not compromise on the Kampuchean issue in their negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union too would not talk with China on the question of Kampuchea. They had told China that they had nothing to do with the Kampuchean issue. If China wanted to talk about Kampuchea it could talk with Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime. Sihanouk said this was made known to him by Chinese leaders recently.

He said just before he left for Jakarta, he was told of a new development in the Khmer Rouge camp. A Khmer Rouge leader told him that the Khmer would never reconcile with the Heng Samrin group. But if the Vietnamese withdrew from Kampuchea they would accept the eight-point proposal. "That is the situation today and I think it will take a long time to reach a peaceful settlement," he added.

Asked whether he believes that the Soviet Union could pressure Hanoi to go to the negotiating table, Sihanouk said he doubted the ability of Moscow to do this "as the Vietnamese are a proud people." "They really value their independence and I don't think they will allow the Soviet Union to have influence over them on the question of Kampuchea." For example, Sihanouk said, the Vietnamese quickly removed Pan Savan, a Communist Party leader in Phnom Penh, when they discovered that he wanted to give more influence to the Soviet Union to balance the Vietnamese influence in Kampuchea. "It is true that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are allies in trying to occupy Kampuchea for their strategic needs. But the fact remains that the Vietnamese do not want the Soviet Union to be the co-master of Kampuchea."

On his meeting with President Suharto and Prof Mokhtar, he said they exchange views in matters relating to the Kampuchean problem and also discussed strategies in the coming non-aligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe. Sihanouk will spend Thursday visiting the Karakatau steel plant in Ceribon in West Java and will leave for Kuala Lumpur Friday.

Suharto Assures Continued Support

BK200720 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] President Suharto has assured CGDK President Prince Sihanouk that Indonesia will continue to support the Cambodian people in their struggle to liberate their country by providing humanitarian assistance in the form of medicine and clothes.

This was disclosed to newsmen by Junior Minister-Cabinet Secretary Murdiono after the 2-hour talks between President Suharto and Prince Sihanouk at the Merdeka Palace in Jakarta today. Murdiono added that during the talks, Prince Sihanouk had expressed his appreciation to the Indonesian Government and people for the humanitarian aid extended to the Cambodian people. Prince Sihanouk also briefed President Suharto on the progress made by the Cambodian people in their struggle. During the meeting today, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja was also present.

Dailies View Sihanouk's Visit

BK201021 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA hopes that Prince Sihanouk's ASEAN visit will be able to facilitate efforts to solve the Cambodian problem because the war in Cambodia has been raging for a very long time. About 300,000 Cambodian refugees are currently stranded in Thailand and other countries. BERITA YUDHA believes that the best way to solve the problem is through peaceful means because nonpeaceful ways will reach no real solution. A solution achieved through military means will not last long because it will in turn invite further military actions.

Meanwhile, PELITA attaches great importance to the current visit of Prince Sihanouk for the political interest of the Cambodian people in particular and the Southeast Asian region in general. PELITA also stresses the importance of the visit in view of the recent meeting of three Indochinese foreign ministers in Hanoi, who discussed efforts to further improve cooperation among the three nations.

MOKHTAR WILLING TO TALK TO PRC ON CAMBODIA

BK220909 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that the purpose of CGDK President Prince Sihanouk's visit to Indonesia is to seek stronger support for the coalition government's 8-point proposal to solve the Cambodian problem. Minister Mokhtar said this at his weekly press conference in Jakarta today. He said that there is a new development in the framework of the 8-point proposal -- that is, the efforts to form a Cambodian army to include the four factions in the country, giving each equal status, after Vietnam has withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia. The planned formation of the Cambodian national army is closely related to efforts to establish a Cambodian national government by dropping the term democratic.

Answering question from a journalist, Minister Mokhtar confirmed that Indonesia had assured Sihanouk of its willingness to hold direct talks with Chinese leaders on the latest development in Cambodia. According to Minister Mokhtar, direct talks with Chinese leaders are important because China cannot be excluded from efforts to solve the Cambodian problem. Referring to his visit to Vietnam, he said it would depend on the situation following the Vietnamese Communist Party congress in December.

Minister Mokhtar today received the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard Lugar, and discussed various issues relating to bilateral U.S.-Indonesian relations. On the occasion, Minister Mokhtar expressed relief that the U.S. Congress had failed to override President Reagan's veto of the Jenkins Bill.

Will Meet at UN

BK221020 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0932 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Jakarta, Aug. 22 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Friday that he will meet Chinese leaders in October to discuss the Kampuchean conflict. He said the meeting was expected to take place in New York during the United Nations General Assembly gathering.

"I will meet them in my capacity as ASEAN interlocutor to find ways to help solve the Kampuchean dispute," Mokhtar told reporters at his weekly press conference.

Mokhtar said that he made up his mind about talking to Chinese leaders during his meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk here on Wednesday. He felt it was important to get more details about China's recent decision not to push for a dominant role for the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea. "This is a new development in regard to the Kampuchean issue because in the past China had always demanded that the Khmer Rouge play a dominant role," he said. Mokhtar said that Indonesia welcomed this decision. Jakarta, which accused Beijing of backing a failed coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965, does not have diplomatic relations with China although last year it resumed direct trade.

Mokhtar also announced that he had dropped his planned visit to Hanoi because of Vietnam's rejection of Prince Sihanouk's eight-point peace proposal on Kampuchea.

S. AFRICA BANNED FROM JAKARTA WORLD SUGAR CONGRESS

BK211042 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The Indonesian Government has banned the South African members of the International Society of Sugarcane Technologists from participating in the 10-day world sugar congress in Jakarta starting Thursday [21 August]. This was stated by the society's general chairman, Sujai Kartasasmita, at a press conference in Jakarta yesterday. The general chairman said that the Indonesian Government had formulated a foreign policy which bars South Africans from attending any international conferences in the country. The world sugar congress in Jakarta will discuss technical papers on sugarcane plantation and technology. It will coincide with an exhibition of sugar processing equipment by national and foreign suppliers.

POLICE SAY KILLING NOT 'POLITICALLY MOTIVATED'

HK211516 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] The chief investigator in the murder of former Batangas Provincial Fiscal Felizardo Lota ruled out yesterday the possibility that the killing was politically motivated.

Lt. Jose Pring, Manila Police homicide chief, said that the police have already identified the suspect whose identity he, however, would not reveal.

He said their initial findings tended to show that the killing was motivated by "money matters."

Immediately after the killing, investigators said they were working on several leads. One was the reported internal problem among loyalists involving a huge amount of money.

Another was the possibility of an Aquino supporter who did the killing. The third was that Lota was killed by an urban communist terrorist.

But Pring told journalists they had discounted the two other leads and were concentrating instead on the "money angle."

Pring's statement came even as Western Police District chief, Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim, offered a P10,000 reward for anyone who can furnish the lead leading to the arrest of Lota's killer.

Other loyalist leaders said they are also putting up another P10,000 reward for the same purpose.

The suspect's identity was known after witnesses described the gunman to a National Bureau of Investigation cartographer who drew a sketch of the suspect's face.

Police intelligence sources said the gunman could be a person close to Lota and that the killing had something to do with loyalist activities.

Sources said Lota had an argument with several loyalist leaders over the supposed P800,000 loyalist fund which was reported to be missing. Lota, according to sources, was responsible for the money.

The money was reportedly intended for bailing out arrested loyalist leaders and followers and for other activities of the movement. It was reportedly part of a P10 million fund which the movement got from abroad.

Intelligence reports tended to confirm rumors that Lota was the loyalist "moneybag." Lota was said to be recruiting barangay men in Batangas for a fee of P200 each a few weeks ago.

Loyalist leaders branded speculations that the loyalists had something to do with Lota's killing as "biased, preposterous and foolish."

Former MP Salvador Britanico and MP Rafael Recto denied any split or differences among loyalist leaders.

Lawyer Oliver Lozano said Lota was killed by urban terrorists belonging to the New People's Army or to the Aquino government.

He said Lota was talking too much about communism in the government and had in fact named some of them, including university president Nemesio Prudente, allegedly a member of the Light-A-Fire Movement which bombed the American Travel Agency Association Conference at the Philippine Convention Center in 1978.

Homicide探员, however, said the suspect could not have been a stranger to Lota. In fact, the two talked to each other minutes before the shooting, witnesses said.

Police said the gunman was very professional and confident. He walked about 50 meters toward Kalaw St. after the shooting, they said.

Lota, a staunch Marcos loyalist, was killed minutes after meeting several movie stars, loyalist leader Ben Nuega and some friends at Cafe Coquilla in Manila Hilton.

He was reportedly inviting the stars -- Amay Bisaya, Carlos Salazar -- and several other friends to join him and a friend, Gerry Bautista, who was celebrating his birthday at the Bulwagang Pilipino not far from the area.

He reportedly went ahead of the group.

According to witnesses, as Lota was walking along Ma. Orosa St., in front of the McDonald's restaurant, a man came from behind and tapped him on the left shoulder. They talked for a few minutes.

Marcos, KBL Condemn Murder

HK211542 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Deposed President Marcos' chief spokesman deplored yesterday the assassination of former Batangas Provincial Fiscal Felizardo Lota.

"We are afraid that this is going to happen to all the communist fighters in the Philippines," Arturo Aruiza, Marcos spokesman told AFP in Honolulu Tuesday.

"We fear that other communist fighters now will be reluctant or might be threatened," he added.

The Marcos line was echoed in the country by his loyalist followers who said the Lota assassination was politically motivated.

From Malacanang, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo reacted with this curt statement: "That's a police matter. I don't want to dignify it with a comment."

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile called on the loyalist group to exercise sobriety over the Lota killing.

"I hope that this will not be the cause of any irrational or violent actions from any quarter," Enrile said.

He also said the defense ministry does not consider the time as a security problem.

Enrile's call was echoed by former Speaker Nicanor Ynigues, Kilusang Bagong Lipunan president, who urged the younger elements in the party not to resort to violence over the Lota assassinatian.

He said the KBL central committee members have launched a "Justice for Fiscal Lota" fund campaign with an initial P20,000 donation.

Ynigues also wrote Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos to take a personal hand in the investigation.

While the call for sobriety was being sounded, loyalist leaders were quick to condemn the killing and blame the Aquino Government for the crime.

Former MP Rafael Recto said the killing was a "barbaric act done by an arrogant fellow." He told reporters that Lota's death would be a big loss to the loyalist movement.

Recto, who was among the first loyalist leaders to visit Lota's remains at the Magallanes Village Chapel yesterday afternoon, also revealed a plot by Aquino partisans against Marcos loyalists.

He said he got "reliable information" that loyalist leaders would be kidnapped and killed before Aug. 21, the third death anniversary of the President's late husband, former Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr.

Reacting to police theories that the loyalists were also behind the killing and that the killing was over money matters among loyalist leaders, Recto said such reports were "foolish".

Former Western Visayas MP Salvador Britanico told reporters the movement did not receive any money from the deposed President. He also denied leadership struggle among its members and dismissed police reports as "preposterous".

About 200 loyalists came yesterday to condole with Lota's family and relatives. Younger brother Salvador 44, a former vice-mayor of Taal, Batangas, wouldn't talk at length with reporters.

Lota's two children Leah, 18, and Felizardo Jr., 16, were at home when a CHRONICLE team visited Lota's remains at the Magallanes Village Chapel.

Lota was a former Manila assistant Fiscal during the time of Mayor Antonio Villegas. Later, he was assigned as a municipal judge in Pasay City.

Eventually, he was appointed by deposed President Marcos as Batangas Provincial Fiscal. He resigned from the post last Febrary when Mrs. Corazon Aquino became President. Relatives claimed the government has not acted on Lota's resignation.

Mayor Orders Probe

HK201118 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Acting Manila Mayor Mel Lopez, Jr ordered Western Police district Superintendent Brigadier General Alfredo Lim to exert all efforts to resolve the murder of former Batangas provincial fiscal Felizardo Lota. More from Mars Encarnacion:

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct] Lopez said that if the case is not resolved, it would be exploited by ill-intentioned people. He added that Fiscal Lota was a prime mover of the Marcos loyalist movement as well as lawyer for some loyalists. He disclosed that Lota's being a loyalist could be a source of speculation. He expressed concern over the peace and order of the city and said that it was natural that the public be worried about the situation. [end recording]

CAPCOM TAKES OVER PROBE OF ASSASSINATION PLOT

HK201423 Manila NEWS HERALD in English 20 Aug 86 p 12 .

[Text] The Capital Regional Command (Capcom) took over yesterday the investigation into the alleged plot to assassinate President Aquino which was uncovered by the Manila police Monday.

Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano 'Capcom chief, had put into the custody of Col. Rex Piad, chief of the Capital Region Intelligence Group (CRIG) the suspect "hitman" James N. Lazo, 45, reportedly a reserve sergeant of the Philippine Airforce.

Lazo was arrested by WPD [Western Police District] policemen led by Lt. Jose Pring, homicide section chief, Monday morning at his residence at 1768 Dumas St., Makati.

The Capcom entered the scene when WPD authorities released Lazo yesterday morning for lack of material evidence linking him to the alleged plot.

The arresting officers, PIs. Baggy Bagallon and Danny Salvacion, turned Lazo over to Brig. Gen. Alfredo S. Lim, WPD chief, at about 9:30 a.m.

Montano said Capcom intelligence is still in the process of examining the letter sent by one Abner Afuang, a dismissed Makati policeman to a newspaper columnist dated April 21, 1986.

The letter implicated Lazo, a distant relative of Joe Lazo, reportedly a Marcos supporter based in Hawaii, as the alleged triggerman who will execute the job in three months time along with five other "assassins", two of them in Tarlac and three in Central Luzon.

A xeroxed copy of the hand-written letter was received by the Manila police two months ago but the police only worked on it Monday, following the arrest of Lazo.

Afuang fled to California early this year, after he was dismissed from the Makati police in 1983.

Lazo is now detained at the Capcom headquarters in Taguig undergoing questioning.

NATIONALIST, PEOPLE'S POLITICAL PARTIES LAUNCHED

HK190844 Hong Kong AFP in English 0822 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 19 (AFP) -- Right-wing allies of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and leftist figures each unveiled political parties Tuesday in preparation for legislative and local polls expected in early 1987.

The Nacionalista Party (NP), a former ruling party that broke up after deposed President Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law in 1972, announced its revival at a news conference in the Makati financial district.

Its driving force is former M.P. Renato Cayetano, a close associate of Mr Enrile, who himself is a former NP stalwart and a politician widely perceived to be laying the groundwork for a presidential candidacy. The party was founded in 1907.

Meanwhile the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] announced its formation as a "patriotic and progressive" party, with a membership which includes former communist leaders freed from military prisons this year by President Corazon Aquino.

Among its members are Jose Maria Sison, former chief of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), Bernabe Buscayno, founder of the CPP Guerrilla force the New People's Army (NPA), and Horacio Morales, a former leader of the CPP-NPA-led National Democratic Front (NDF) -- all former Marcos prisoners.

The NP is the former party of Mr Marcos and Mr Enrile, who led the military mutiny that installed opposition candidate Mrs Aquino as the winner of the controversial February presidential election.

Mrs Aquino, who leads what analysts see as a quarrelsome coalition of conservatives, centrists and radicals, has said she will not seek re-election after her term ends in 1992.

The main pillars of support are the PDP-Laban and Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] parties, whose leaders have openly clashed over policy matters and appointments to key government posts. Mr Enrile and radicals in the cabinet are also at odds.

The old NP was absorbed into Mr Marcos's now decimated New Society Movement (KBL), which held its own national meeting Saturday to prepare for the polls. Many KBL members have jumped over to the NP.

A commission formed by Mrs Aquino is currently drafting a new constitution expected to pave the way for elections in the first quarter of 1987 to fill local government posts and revive the U.S.-style Philippine Congress abolished by Mr Marcos in 1972.

Mrs Aquino abolished the KBL-dominated National Assembly and sacked KBL local officials when she proclaimed a provisional constitution in March.

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